

THE AMERICAN

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. IN order to pursue the plan of adding a definite scientific infusion to its weekly contents, as well as to serve a confessed need, THE AMERICAN will begin, with the first issue in October, the publication of concise weekly reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), and of its several sections. These reports will be specially prepared for us by thoroughly competent hands, under the direction of Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN, of the Academy, and they will constitute, should there be an evidence of the public appreciation of them, a permanent feature of the journal. No other, so far as we are aware, now presents these proceedings, contemporaneously. Under Professor HEILPRIN's direction, there will be added, from time to time, other interesting scientific data—including reports of the latest investigations, American and foreign, in the fields of biology, geology, palæontology, botany and physics, etc., etc.

The attention of all interested in Science is invited to this announcement, and their subscriptions invited by the publishers.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE verdict in the Star Route cases is an extraordinary performance, however regarded. The charge of Judge WYLIE to the jury limited them to a very narrow discretion. He laid down the law of conspiracy in its application to the case, in such a way as left nothing to the jury except the credibility of the evidence. As he expanded his charge in the subsequent instructions, which have the same authority, nothing was left for them to decide except whether or not they would believe certain witnesses on oath, and accept certain documents as authentic. Those witnesses were not impeached by the defence, and the authenticity of those documents was admitted by it. Eight of the jury recognized their duty from the first, and voted steadily to convict all the living defendants, except Mr. TURNER, whose innocence the prosecution conceded. The other four voted as though they had no settled convictions, and no data for reaching any. They voted in an inconsistent way, even during the later or uniform ballots, in which the same issue was presented in the same form. Mr. MARTIN (colored) voted repeatedly for the acquittal of all the accused; then for the acquittal of three; and then through seven ballots for the conviction of all. His colored brother, Mr. BROWN, voted first for the acquittal of all; then for the acquittal of four, including Mr. BRADY; then after the conviction of Mr. MINER and Mr. RERDELL, for the acquittal of all the rest but Mr. J. W. DORSEY; then six times for the acquittal of all except Mr. VAILE. Mr. HOLMEAD voted for the acquittal of all but Mr. MINER and Mr. RERDELL; then made up his mind that Mr. BRADY also was guilty, and voted thus to the end. Mr. DICKSON, the foreman of the jury, voted twice against Messrs. J. W. DORSEY, VAILE, MINER and RERDELL; then, when the two last were convicted, he dropped Mr. VAILE, and voted against Mr. DORSEY, and then returned to his opinion that VAILE was as guilty as DORSEY, and persevered therein to the end. This secured the conviction of Messrs. MINER and RERDELL, both subordinates in the conspiracy, but we have been particular to trace the course of the minority of the jury as showing the indecision and apparent frivolousness of their action. At last, Mr. VAILE escaped by the vote of Mr. HOLMEAD. Twice Mr. J. W. DORSEY was saved from conviction by the single vote of Mr. HOLMEAD. At the last, Mr. BRADY was saved by the votes of Mr. DICKSON and Mr. BROWN. On the first formal ballot, two votes stood between Messrs. MINER and RERDELL and a conviction. But at the last, Mr. DORSEY and Mr. BRADY escape, and the two subordinates are convicted.

If this shift and reshift of votes were due to any logical process which went on in these gentlemen's minds, then their logical processes are so peculiar as to be removed from the range of the ordinary imagination. And the imagination gets no help from any knowledge of the evidence upon which they were to find. There was nothing in it to inculcate these two men, which did not tell with still greater force against Mr.

BRADY and Mr. JOHN W. DORSEY. Mr. RERDELL is Mr. DORSEY's clerk, and could not have engaged in a guilty conspiracy of the kind specified without the cognizance and the complicity of his principal. Mr. MINER is Mr. VAILE's partner. Are we to believe that he conspired for the common benefit of the firm, but kept the guilty knowledge from the man who was to profit equally by it? The gentlemen who arrived at these conclusions owe to the public an explanation of their reasons for them. If none is given, the public will not fail to remember that the defendants who have escaped form a wealthy, desperate and unscrupulous ring, who thus far have not hesitated to stoop to any means which might secure an acquittal. And as they look at the synopsis of the voting, suspicions will arise that the whole result was arranged from the first, at once to avoid the appearance of enlisted feeling in behalf of any defendant, and yet to secure the acquittal of all save the two scape-goats who have been convicted and are to be banished into the wilderness.

THE foreman of the jury has not contributed to allay these suspicions by his conduct. He tells a queer story of being approached by two persons who represented themselves as agents of the Government, and who offered a large bribe for a verdict of conviction. No person outside the atmosphere of Washington, which has been poisoned by Mr. BRADY's papers, attaches the slightest weight to the story. Who in the service of the Government has twenty-five thousand dollars to spend on such a verdict, or the motive to spend the tenth of it for such a purpose? Mr. DICKSON, if he be a man of intelligence, must have recognized the absurdity of such an offer. Yet it is said he took the statement into the jury-room, and used it to influence the jury against the prosecution. It is far from unlikely that the whole story was got up for just such a use, and that the emissary who carried the offer to Mr. DICKSON was sent from a very different quarter than the Department of Justice. It certainly is notable that this story of bribery first reached the public through one of Mr. BRADY's newspapers.

At any rate, the trial has not been a mere failure of justice. It has affixed an undying stigma to every man among the defendants, except Mr. TURNER. It has consigned two of them to the prison deserved by all. It has not even secured immunity to the rest, as would a verdict of acquittal. They still are held to answer, and may soon have the opportunity. And it has shown that Mr. ARTHUR's Administration is thoroughly in earnest about punishing the whole crew.

THE remark is made, and made with great justice, that the literature and arguments employed on Mr. CAMERON's side in the Pennsylvania canvass, have been uniformly puerile. Senator CAMERON, on the celebrated "tooth-ache" occasion, threatened to drop the Tariff system if the manufacturers dared to drop him; and his father, more recently, attempted to put in circulation the idea that the Free Traders were pulling wires upon which they had placed the Independent Republicans. Following these, and quite in accord with their character, ex-Governor POLLOCK suggested to a recent Stalwart meeting that, since the Independent movement began, there had been a rise in the quotation of Confederate bonds! This, however, was no worse than some of the pleas which General BEAVER has made in his own behalf, in his addresses at different points in the State, and which have brought down derision upon his head. On the part of the State Committee, Mr. COOPER's arguments are that Mr. PATTISON, the Democratic candidate, was born in Maryland, that some clerks in his office are Catholics, and that General BEAVER's grandfather was a Methodist preacher. Of what sort is Stalwartism, after all? Has it any arguments, at all, except money and browbeating? Can it discuss, openly and fairly, a single one of the living political issues?

MR. CAMERON's manager in Pennsylvania, Mr. COOPER, assures the listening followers of the "machine" that nearly every Republican in other States, except the President, is glad and anxious to speak for Mr. CAMERON's ticket. He mentions particularly Senators HALE and FRYE, MILLER (of New York?), LOGAN, SHERMAN and PLUMB; Secretaries LINCOLN and CHANDLER, Attorney-General BREWSTER, Governor FOSTER, of Ohio; and Representatives BUTTERWORTH and KASSON. This is, certainly, an interesting list. It contains the names of gentlemen who, as we can assure Mr. COOPER, will not speak in Pennsylvania this year for Mr. CAMERON's ticket. They understand too well the nature of the contest here, and its bearings on national politics, now and hereafter. General LOGAN may come, perhaps; if he does, he will revive in the minds of the people of the State the conspiracy he formed two years and a half ago with Mr. CONKLING and Mr. CAMERON to buy and sell the Republicans of this State, New York and Illinois. Perhaps he would like to have that remembrance called up,—and perhaps not. As for the other gentlemen, we shall not do them the injustice of supposing that they are so anxious to save Mr. CAMERON's chestnuts as to burn their fingers on that account.

ON the eve of the Maine election, Mr. BLAINE took up the question of Civil Service Reform. Heretofore he had not even admitted the necessity for such reform; but perhaps a closer contact with his old constituency in Maine had satisfied him that a large number of Republicans everywhere have come to regard this as a vital question. He thinks the difficulty might be met by causing commissions of federal officers to run for seven years, and making those who hold them irremovable, except for cause, during that time. But he objects to a tenure during good behavior, as tending to create a privileged class. A seven-years' tenure, he thinks, would prevent a presidential election from causing a general change in the offices. We fail to see that Mr. BLAINE's plan would meet the case in any way. The chief objection to the tenure during good behavior is the danger that some departments might be saddled with men who were less competent for its duties than could be secured by a new and free selection. Mr. BLAINE's plan might burden a department with such men for more than the term of any President, or of any person whom the President chose as the responsible head. The chief objection to any plan besides tenure during good behavior is that it leaves the employes at the mercy of their superiors whenever their commissions expire, and thus forces them to serve as political workers, and to contribute assessments, in order to secure a new appointment. To this objection Mr. BLAINE's plan is quite open, although it is better than Mr. ARTHUR's plan of a four-years' commission. As for his fear of creating a privileged class, we ask why did no such class arise during any of the first ten administrations before President JACKSON introduced the "spoils" system? During forty years of our history we had tenure for life or good behavior substantially, and yet the country was governed at least as democratically as it has been since President JACKSON's time. It is easy to see which is most dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country, an official who takes his office to do its work, and who knows he can stay in office as long as he behaves himself, or an official who knows that hardly any neglect of its duties will prevent his continuance in office, so long as he makes himself politically useful.

MR. BLAINE further objects that life-tenure means a pension after a term of years, and this he thinks would add to the cost of our government. This also is bad reasoning. If the existing offices were held during good behavior, there might be a general reduction of salaries, since the offices would become more valuable, both because they would be more permanent and because of the social dignity which then would attach to them. Foreign experience shows that the permanent member of a civil service will enjoy the same respect as is accorded to the officer of the army and navy, or to a member of a learned profession. He can live on less, because his official position secures to him what other people must secure by outlay and ostentation. Out of this saving, all the superannuated might be pensioned. But suppose it were not so. The people who serve the Government now are looking forward to old age. What is to become of them if they reach it? Is the American Nation so poor that it can pay for a man's whole working life in its service, but cannot pension him off when he becomes too old to serve any

longer? Is our Government to keep a man in service so long as he can do its work, and then cast him upon others for his support? We have no excuse for any meanness in this matter, for we can afford anything that is just and right.

Of course, pensions would be attached only to those offices which employed a man's full time and paid him a full salary. The majority of the places under the Government are not of this kind. They include, for instance, a great host of postmasterships, which take up but little time and furnish a very small salary to the official.

THE election in Maine has been more of a victory for the Republicans than they had dared to hope. Through the continuance of Mr. CHASE's ticket in the field, they expected to secure a respectable plurality, which now suffices to elect even a Maine Governor. But they have done much better than this. Mr. ROBIE will have a substantial majority over all his competitors, while his plurality over Mr. PLAISTED will be more than handsome. The Republicans get both the branches of the Legislature, securing Mr. FRYE's reelection to the Senate. And they secure all the Congressmen, a gain of two.

While far from satisfied with the attitude of the Republicans of Maine towards some great questions, we are much pleased with this result. Maine and Virginia are the only States in which coalition on the basis of "anything to win," has accomplished much. And just as we should rejoice to see Mr. MAHONE defeated by the straight Democrats, with the help of the straight Republicans, so we rejoice to see Mr. ROBIE defeat Mr. PLAISTED, with or without the help of Mr. SOLON CHASE. Coalitions, such as have existed in these two States are simply the repudiation of political principle for the sake of political success. For the sake of political morality, we must desire their defeat. Such defeat is a more urgent necessity of the political situation than is even the reform of the Civil Service. The Republicans and the honest Greenbackers of Maine have done well to join hands in this matter.

The defeat seems to have come less by Republican gains than by the abstinence of their opponents from voting. Those who had a party and a ticket went to the polls. Those who had less than half of each stayed at home. This of itself is most encouraging, as showing that these unprincipled alliances cannot long retain their hold upon our people. Next year there will be no Fusionists left but Mr. PLAISTED.

THE "Independent Republican" ticket is not heard of in the returns of the Maine election. As we explained once or twice in THE AMERICAN, the occasion for such a ticket was not apparent at this distance, however it may have seemed to some persons nearer the field of action, and the Independent Republicans here regarded it with suspicion. The Stalwart opponents of Mr. BLAINE, knowing his sympathy for the Independent movement in Pennsylvania, would doubtless have found much satisfaction in embarrassing him by a fire in his rear, in his own State; but if such was their scheme, it has evidently come to nothing. The situation in Maine, where the Fusionists would have won if the Republicans had not, compelled every voter to consider whether the great superiority of the latter did not claim his support without hesitation or doubting. In Pennsylvania the condition of things is totally different. When the Democrats nominated Mr. PATTISON for Governor, they assured the State that the public interests would not suffer by General BEAVER's defeat.

IN Massachusetts, the choice of a Republican candidate for Governor is narrowed down to Mr. CRAPO and Mr. BISHOP, with odds in favor of Mr. CRAPO. One of the forces which is telling in his favor is the support of the friends of Woman Suffrage. There are more single women of intelligence, property and influence in Massachusetts than in any other commonwealth. If the old Yankee element is not to be swamped by immigrants and their children, the women of the State must be given the vote. The men have gone West in great numbers, but the women stay. Consequently the Woman Suffrage party is stronger in the Bay State than anywhere else, and while its female members have no vote as yet, they have an influence which is felt. Several of the recent Republican Conventions have declared in favor of their demands, but the Legislature always has stood in the way. One of the most efficient opponents in the Legislature has been Mr. BISHOP, while Mr. CRAPO is in

favor of giving women the same political rights as men have. We have no doubt that these facts will have an influence on the result.

IN Vermont, Judge POLAND's election is assured by the latest returns, though not by the five thousand majority which the district has been accustomed to give. When Mr. POLAND failed of an election before, he had received the regular Republican nomination, but the majority of the people in the district preferred the Independent Republican candidate, who had the Democratic support. In this case, also, there was an Independent Republican candidate, but Mr. POLAND secured the majority of votes which the law of the State requires to effect an election.

THERE is a feeling in the air that either New York or Indiana will furnish the next President. In the latter State, Mr. HARRISON's friends are indulging in hopes. In New York, the friends of each of the principal Republican candidates for the Governorship speak of him as the coming man. Mr. CORNELL's followers say that, if he make the nomination, he certainly will be elected; that he will enter upon his second administration under much more favorable auspices, being freed from entangling alliances with Mr. CONKLING, supported by the progressive element of the party, and heartily in sympathy with the Anti-Monopoly movement. They look to this second administration to make his political fortune, and to carry him into the Republican National Convention of 1884 with a prestige like that which Governor TILDEN had in the Democratic Convention of 1876.

Similarly, Mr. FOLGER's friends regard his elevation to the Governor's chair as the first step to the Presidency. They say that Mr. ARTHUR has given up all hope of a renomination, and that Mr. FOLGER is the Administration candidate for the Presidency, as well as the Governorship. Mr. CONKLING, as well as Mr. ARTHUR, has been obliged to abandon hope of that elevation, but both think that next to getting the Presidency, the best thing for them is to get a New Yorker of their own circle into the Presidency. It is very clear that whatever the Administration can do in the way of furthering Mr. FOLGER's ambitions, will be done.

Meantime we may remark that there are other states in the Union besides New York. Pennsylvania means to be consulted in 1884, and she can be counted on not to cast her popular vote for any candidate who will help to perpetuate the system of patronage and spoils from which she has been suffering so long, and which she is now overthrowing.

IN New York, it is pretty plain that Mr. CORNELL will not secure a majority of the pledged delegates to the Convention, but that he will have perhaps ten more than Mr. FOLGER. Thanks to the zealous efforts of the office-holders, the Canandaigua district, although strongly Independent last year, sends a FOLGER delegation. In New York city, the delegation is five to one against Mr. CORNELL, the majority being unpledged because no pledge is needed to secure their vote for any candidate Mr. ARTHUR may designate. The Brooklyn delegation will be of the same complexion, although Mayor LOW personally supports Mr. CORNELL. On the other hand, the Utica district, although manipulated by partisan appointments and removals in Mr. FOLGER's interest, and although it is the home of his next friend, Mr. CONKLING, has declared for Mr. CORNELL. Everything seems to depend on the course taken by the friends of the lesser candidates, for we take it for granted that neither Mr. CORNELL nor Mr. FOLGER will consent to leave the field.

Mr. ARTHUR is working hard to secure Mr. FOLGER the nomination, but the best thing any one can wish the President is that he should fail. Success will bring one danger and one certain disaster. The danger will be that of dividing the Republican party. The majority of that party desire the renomination of Mr. CORNELL. If they fail to secure their desire, it will be through the pressure brought to bear from Washington to secure his defeat, and to the free use of Mr. JAY GOULD's money. Is it quite certain that the majority will acquiesce in Mr. FOLGER's nomination by such means, and that the example set by Pennsylvania will not prove infectious? We credit Mr. ARTHUR with an honest desire to heal the breaches of the party in our State, and to undo some of the mischief he did in giving Mr. DON CAMERON the control of the patronage. But in his own State he is doing his utmost to precipitate such a schism.

But even if the danger of a division in the party should be avoided, the Administration will get nothing but injury from its course in New York. As we have said elsewhere, at some length, in this number of our paper, the American people has become disposed to resent in its rulers and leaders, conduct which it easily condoned a few years ago. What reason has Mr. ARTHUR for supposing that it will condone this glaring abuse of executive patronage to override the will and choice of his own party in the greatest of our commonwealths?

THE Democrats of Illinois have nominated their State ticket, and have put themselves forward as the zealous champions of the liquor interest against the Prohibitory party. But just at present, the Republicans of Illinois are not in alliance with the Prohibitionists. At their recent State Convention, they refused to give their sanction to the proposal for submitting a prohibitory amendment to the popular vote. The Democrats, therefore, seem to be very valiant on points on which they have nobody to fight. They might have encountered the Republicans, if they had cared to do so, on the Tariff issue. It was promised that they would do so. It was said that everything in this campaign would turn on Free Trade or Protection. But the Democratic Convention adopted a wishy-washy, non-committal declaration about Tariff Revision, which may mean anything or nothing. If there is a State in which Free Trade is not going to be a popular issue, it is Illinois.

In Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN and the Cincinnati *Commercial* are assuring the people that there is "no liquor issue" before them, and that other points of principle should occupy attention in the present campaign. This looks like an attempt to run away from the party's own record, which is about as wise a proceeding as to run away from your shadow. It is true that the State Convention seemed to be very much of Mr. SHERMAN's mind. It laid the emphasis on everything but the Pond Law. It is equally true, however, that the Republican majority in the Legislature took steps to impose a tax on the liquor business, and that it is committed to pursue that policy in any shape consistent with the prohibition of license found in the State Constitution. And when the Democrats denounce that law, they do make a definite "liquor issue" for this campaign, and one which the Republicans cannot avoid. It is not what the party votes in convention, but what it does in the exercise of the power intrusted it by the people, that furnishes the ground for a popular judgment. And it is somewhat pitiable to find Republicans like Mr. HALSTEAD and Mr. SHERMAN trying to turn their backs on the most creditable thing in the recent record of their party.

WE should regard Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, as a valuable element in the House of Representatives. He is a man who thinks the claims of public interest greater than those of party. He voted to sustain the report which dismissed Mr. CHALMERS from the House of Representatives, being the only Democrat who yielded to the overwhelming force of the evidence against the Democratic claimant. He again left the ranks of his party to vote in support of the Protective policy, following in this the long-established policy of his State, which enjoys more protection under our Tariff than any other in the Union. He coöperated in the effort to put a period to the operations of the Louisiana Lottery, by getting all lottery matter excluded from the mails. But Mr. ELLIS's constituents seem to have no pride in his admirable record. They prefer a Democrat who always will vote with his party, and to such a one they have given the nomination for the Second District of Louisiana. Mr. ELLIS shows some natural indignation at this kind of treatment, and it is not impossible that he will run as an independent candidate. If so, he should receive every Republican vote, for he is a man who believes in universal free education, equal rights, public honesty, and all the other essentials of the Republican creed.

ARKANSAS elects its Congressmen in November. The claim that the Republicans carried two, if not three, Congressional districts, means merely that they claim a majority on the State or legislative tickets in those districts, and not, as it has been misinterpreted, that they claim to have elected any Congressman. The returns are still imperfect, but they seem to show a general and sweeping Democratic success, and that the sprinkling of others chosen to the Legislature is very scanty.

Charges of intimidation of colored voters are made. But on this also

we must wait for particulars. It by no means follows, when the Democrats carry a district which has a majority of colored voters, that they did so by unfair means. It is one thing to invest a negro with a vote, and quite another to induce him to use it in a way which he knows will offend his white neighbors.

In both New York and Philadelphia, we have had recent illustrations of the futility of the coroner's jury. In New York, quite a hubbub was produced by the unfounded verdict of an ignorant and sensational jury, which medical experts at once showed to be absurd. In our own city a coroner's jury has just acquitted a man of any share in another's death, and yet the coroner holds him prisoner until the District Attorney makes up his mind as to prosecuting him. The New York case shows that this method gives no security to innocent persons who are exposed to accusation; the Philadelphia case shows that it gives no security to society against the guilty.

The coroner's jury is a detached fragment of a system of legal procedure which is now obsolete as to its main features. Those who have read the "Saga of Burnt Njal" will recognize its original character as one of a series of juries required in old Teutonic law in every murder trial. It now survives only in England and in those countries which have copied English law. Even Scotland, through the influence of the civil law upon her legislation, got rid of coroners' quests at an early date, and substituted for them the official report of a single executive functionary. The same method is in use on the Continent of Europe. Some years ago, Massachusetts substituted the Scotch for the English method, and the results are such as to satisfy everyone of the wisdom of the change. It is not usual for Pennsylvania to be the last in improving the methods of legal procedure.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association, a member of the legal profession read a paper on the ethics of that profession, which raises some interesting questions. He was met at the start by the objection that lawyers are obliged to do their utmost in the defence or advocacy of a bad cause, and that this feature of their conduct is alleged as justifying the managers of the press in any kind of advocacy. He said very truly that no lawyer is justified in making any expression of personal confidence in a bad cause, however free he may feel to make as good a show in its defence as the evidence and the law enables him. But we hardly think he met the false inference as to the range of liberty which an editor may claim. If he did, the telegraphed report did him less than justice.

It is easy, we think, to see the difference in the two cases. The lawyer's relation to his client is confidential. He comes into court with that distinct understanding. It is his business to put forward everything that will help his client, and he professes nothing else. He may not resort to personal assurances of his faith in his client's cause, because these are not a part of the recognized armory of the profession. But an editor professes to have no client except his readers. He is retained by their subscriptions in their service. Where he lies to them for the sake of any benefit to himself or any one else, he breaks faith as utterly as would a lawyer who cheated his own clients. Therefore, his columns are never for sale, until he has sunk to a moral level which unfits him for that or any other honest employment, except turning a treadmill or making prison shoes.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, while signifying his readiness to contribute to the erection of a bust to LONGFELLOW in Westminster Abbey, adds "if there be a precedent for such a step in connection with a poet not of English birth." Whereupon one of the Committee replies, "I feel no doubt about this. Americans are not foreigners to us, but one with us in blood, language and institutions, and in a common glory in all our achievements." This is Mr. FREEMAN'S *Pananglicanism* over again, and has the misfortune not to be true. Americans are increasingly a nation of different blood from the English, and while England seems disposed to abolish as far as possible the divergence in institutions, even that is great enough to make a decided difference between the two nationalities. Westminster Abbey is no place for any memorial to an American, unless it be an American like Colonel CHESTER, who gave his time to antiquarian studies in connection with the Abbey. The Abbey is the Walhalla of Englishmen. NELSON'S saying, "Victory

or Westminster Abbey!" shows the feeling with which a burial within its precincts has been regarded. HEINE told the verger it was an interesting collection of Englishmen, but that he would have given twice as much to see it, had it been complete. Everything unites to mark the Abbey as a place of national sepulture and national memorial, in the highest sense, and an American would be as much out of place in it as he would in a seat in the House of Peers. That England should erect a monument to LONGFELLOW is eminently proper. We have erected such to BURNS, SCOTT, SHAKESPEARE, and other English worthies. But we never have placed in the capitol a monument to any Englishman, not even to BURKE or CHATHAM, and we never will. There are thousands of places in England where such a monument might be erected appropriately, but there is no fitness in putting one under the roof which shelters the monument to Major ANDRE.

MR. HYNES was hung for murder at Limerick on Monday, amid general signs of popular indignation and disapproval. To the last, he denied his complicity in the murder with which he was charged. Whether he was innocent or guilty, we have no means of knowing, but in either case his execution has some of the elements of a judicial murder. The Government's challenges in the selection of the jury were so administered as to exclude Catholics from it. The jury, when dismissed to find their verdict, acted in a manner which showed that they had no proper sense of the responsible duty they had undertaken. The portion of the hotel assigned to their use was the scene of drunkenness and disorder prolonged past midnight. The law which fixes the hour at which bar-rooms must close, was broken in deference to their demand for the means to prolong their carouse. Some of them were found in the passage-ways too drunk to find their way to their rooms. Boarders in their vicinity complained that they could get no sleep because of the noises. It is on the verdict of twelve such worthies that this young man was hung upon a charge which, considering his social position, was most improbable in itself, and which has not been made more credible by anything done by either judge, prosecutor or jury in his conviction.

THE war in Egypt is apparently over. At this writing there remains no doubt of the completeness of the disasters sustained by ARABI and his forces, on Wednesday. The strong position at Tel-el-Kebir has been captured, the Egyptian army beaten, and captured or dispersed. As the result, Cairo has been occupied by General WOLSELEY, and it is even reported that ARABI is a prisoner. The reports of these things come through British sources, it is true, but even if some allowance be made for this fact, it is evident that England is master of the situation in Egypt, and that the rebellious Pacha has lost his game. This is a great stroke for England—at present, at least—and it is a severe one for those who were concerned in opposing her power. In the Eastern countries, nothing succeeds like success, but right has little show compared with might. The equities of the Egyptian case we have heretofore discussed, pretty fully, but equities are not cannon, and the present decision is one of force.

JAPAN and Corea are said to have come to terms on the basis of an indemnity paid to the Island Empire. But what the internal situation in Corea is, or who is governing the peninsula in fact, or what is to be done with the new treaties we are not told. Corea is not at the end of her troubles yet.

(See News Summary, page 264.)

A NEW ATMOSPHERE.

THE old saying about misfortunes coming in troops, might be much in the mouths of our Stalwart friends this year. They began the year with very rosy prospects. The bullet of an assassin had given them the Chief Magistracy of the nation. The reorganization of the Cabinet promised them that the most effective use would be made of this unforeseen advantage. In spite of their defeat at Chicago, following a less decisive defeat at Cincinnati, they had got a President who believed in none but "practical politics," and who meant to work the "machine" in the old Jacksonian style,—to put his friends in and turn his enemies out, until the whole civil service should become an organized force for the promotion of his views as to both nominations

and elections. Once more, as in 1840 and 1865, success had been snatched from the very heart of defeat,—

O' did it seem 'z if Providence
Could ever send a second TYLER?

It's cute, ez though an ingeneer
Should claim th' old iron for his sheer,
'Coz 'twaz himself that bust the biler!

But the Stalwart harvest is not reaped as easily as was expected. First of all, the public temper is not propitious to Stalwart proceedings. The political atmosphere seems charged with elements disastrous to their plans. That enthusiasm for mere Republican success, upon which Stalwartism once thrived, has begun to decline among Republicans themselves. They want to see the party which did great things, go on to do greater, instead of resting on its record. They want to see the party which wrested the power from the Democrats in 1860, proceed to extirpate from our political life the demoralizing methods which the Democracy in JACKSON's time planted there. Thirty-two years had elapsed in 1860, since the accession to power of the man who introduced the "spoils" system. Twenty-two years of Republican rule have seen little done to destroy it. This is what spreads dissatisfaction through the ranks of the Republican party. Its members decline to rally to cries about the "Grand Old Party!" because they know that the "G. O. P." cry is copyright with the Democrats, and that "P. M. P.," the "Party of Moral Principle," is the only genuine Republican brand. They have no time to waste in fighting dead Satans,—an employment especially congenial to Stalwarts. They know that there are live Satans enough to tax all their energies. And they mean to do their utmost to bring the Republican party into line for that purpose.

It is not that the people are tired of being Republicans, and want a new party. It is that they are tired of being sham Republicans, and of playing into the hands of demagogues who use the name and the prestige of the party for their own selfish and petty ends. The organization of a new party, under any new banner, whether Prohibition or Anti-Monopoly, or any other, is far from likely. The return of the Democrats to national control is just as unlikely. What is to be done is to make Republicanism mean what it did in its best days, and so secure it a new hold on the conscience and the intellect of the nation.

The politicians who can tell the weather signs of the sky, but are not able to discern the signs of the times, come into collision with this new feeling. Mr. ARTHUR finds his "practical politics" somewhat at a discount. He cannot accommodate a friend with a post office, without being asked if he regards the appointing power as a personal perquisite, or thinks the Presidency was created for the benefit of his party. "Why, every President since ANDREW JACKSON did the same, and no such questions were asked." True enough, but the clock has struck, the leaf has been turned, and no President will do this for the future with impunity.

Mr. JAY HUBBELL sends round to the office-holders a circular asking contributions for the irresponsible club of Republican Congressmen, who have associated together to secure their reelection. He has copied, for the purpose, an old and innocent-looking circular, which did duty in past years. Forthwith there is an outburst from every quarter of the political sky. Even those newspapers which always had taken such things for granted, begin to think it worth while to denounce them. And Mr. HUBBELL's constituency vote him a good man to leave at home. "Why," quoth HUBBELL, "I did nothing new. Am I to be the scape-goat for sins which began before I was born? Mr. HAYES gave his sanction to just such a circular in 1880." It may be; but a great many things were possible in 1880, which are not so in 1882. The past two years stand for a good deal in our history. They were filled with experiences such as the nation never before passed through. And the man who has not learned to gauge the new temper of the American people must step out and down.

Mr. MAHONE, of Virginia, runs round the departments displacing his enemies. His word suffices to expel from the national service all who will not support his piebald party in Virginia, and he tells them with brutal frankness why the axe has fallen. Thereupon Mr. MAHONE has to bear with volleys of offensive comment from the newspapers, not even

excepting those which a year ago could see nothing unlovely in Mr. MAHONE, and which even supported him in his effort to get hold of the Virginia post offices. "What is all this about?" says Mr. MAHONE; "I am going about the matter in the good old way." Yes; but the old way is out of date in this year of grace, when even Mr. BLAINE begins to have convictions on the subject of Civil Service Reform, and the Democrats are beginning to think whether it will not pay to spit on General JACKSON's grave. The country wants the older way,—the way of GEORGE WASHINGTON and his successors, in times when Virginia was not governed by such as Mr. MAHONE.

Mr. DONALD CAMERON makes up a slate for his loving and obedient Pennsylvanians, and calls together his henchmen to go through the form of offering the Governorship and other offices to those to whom the chief has promised them. All is done in the good old way. But Pennsylvania strikes down the slate, and steps into the front rank of reforming Commonwealths. "The sleeping giant" Dr. NEVIN called our State once,—the most inertly loyal to its political masters of any in the Union. To-day, it is not behind the very foremost in the demand for political reform, and for the abolition of the usurped mastery which has brought a great party to the verge of destruction.

These are the growing and spreading elements of conviction among us. Ten years hence they will be the commonplaces of the Republican creed. To-day, they are the earnest thought of most intelligent members of the party. The educated classes, the doctors, the non-political lawyers, the professors, the ministers, the teachers, are with us. Just as a majority of them are Republicans, so a still greater majority of these Republicans are with the Independents. A local religious body, in which a candidate on the Stalwart ticket has his membership, was polled the other day. Of its clerical members all but one are Republicans, and of these Republicans all but one will vote for Mr. STEWART. Eighteen old college friends meet at the funeral of a former associate, and diverge into politics. To their mutual surprise, all are Independent Republicans. Eight Insurance men begin to discuss politics, each of them assuming that the rest are Stalwarts. It is found there is not a Stalwart among them. These are straws which show the new drift of things in our State. Its religion, its culture, its intelligence, its business experience, and its wealth,—all are drawing together into one strong knot in behalf of personal liberty for voter, and office-holder, and political party, in the government.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

THE practical politician—we are not alluding, here, to the President of the United States—believes that "money talks." He—like the President of the United States, we must admit—has little patience with the notion that men are moved by considerations of faith, of conviction, of principle. These things seem to him only useful as the material wherewith to build platforms—a sort of milk for the babes who belong to the party household, and springs to catch an occasional woodcock from the enemy's preserves. To the practical politician a campaign without money would be as dry, flat, stale, and unprofitable as bread without sack, or pretzels without beer.

To him of this sort, therefore, Mr. HUBBELL stands as a political deity. So did the distinguished DORSEY. So did the bland BRADY. These gentlemen are practical and not sentimental. They believe in the power of money to carry elections. They believe that men can be most influenced by cash, and that without cash there can be no political success. To the great army of "workers" and "professionals" who have gradually been recruited under the influence of the "machine" system, such men are the true leaders of American action—the successors to the statesmen of the past.

Out of the midst of such citizenship comes the force which sustains, for the time, the HUBBELLS and other and worse men. The "Stalwartism" of the country gets its great impulsion, not from men of conviction and devotion, like the "Radicals" of years past, but from the eager and desperate strugglers who are pressing to the front of the partisan lines to handle the money distributed in heated election contests. There is nothing of the fire and spirit of CROMWELL's men in this; it is the mercenary and selfish vehemence of the hired bands that desolated Germany under TILLY and WALLENSTEIN, clamoring for their pay, and refusing to march when the army chest was empty.

"The soldier must have his opportunity of reward," said TILLY, at the sack of Magdeburg, and so, in like manner, the "spoils" system stands back of the election cash system—one joins and supplements the other.

To what length these influences are to go in American politics it is not safe to say. According as we are of the school of the hopeful or the despairing, we may make our estimates. But there can be no question how serious and threatening they are. The collections of party "assessments" upon public officials go on. There has been a protest, but what has it availed? To the first notes of criticism contempt only was returned; to the later and more earnest ones, defiance. With a "practical politician" at the head of the Administration, and with the judgment of the people not yet uttered, except in the press, the men who believe in money influence do not, and need not, abate their confidence, or suspend their work of plunder. There is thunder in the sky, but it betokens no wrath in the Olympus of national power.

Outside of the ranks of the professional and practical politicians, however, there is certainly a large body of voting citizens. It requires no optimism to estimate them as having considerable numbers, fair intelligence, and a tolerable courage. To these men the nation turns its eyes. Its relief of HUBBELLS and all of that genus must come from them, if it come at all. "Money talks" says the practical politician; is there, then, or is there not, a still louder voice in the honest citizen?

WEEKLY NOTES.

IF American journals were inclined to say sharp things about English people, whenever a pretext offered itself, thus to pay in kind some of the attentions which we so frequently receive from trans-Atlantic critics, a topic would be found, no doubt, in the very remarkable statistics presented in the reports of the "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The number of cruelties which this society is called upon to prosecute strikes the American mind as enormous, and certainly is so, when compared with the experience of similar societies in this country. Thus, take the report for July, of the Royal Society: "Not including those obtained by the police or by kindred societies," its agents obtained, during that month, convictions of no less than 357 persons, of whom 8 were sent to jail and 349 fined. This was for a single month, the territory covered being, if we understand it, the whole of England. It is at the rate of 4,300 convictions a year, and this not including those obtained by the police, or by other societies! That the number for the month is not above the average, is shown by the statement accompanying the July report, that the convictions for the seven months of 1882, then completed, numbered 2,549.

Compared with this, the reports of our American societies fade into insignificance. The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reported, for the whole year 1882, that it had investigated 483 complaints, representing 540 cases of cruelty, and had prosecuted in 156 cases, of which 137 resulted in conviction, 8 in acquittal, and 11 in a withdrawal of suit or remittance of fine, on account of the poverty of the defendants. This was for a whole year. It is less than half one month's showing of the London society. Allowance must be made, of course, for England's greater extent, with 21½ millions of people against Pennsylvania's 4¼ millions; but an allowance is necessary, on the other hand, for the operations of the kindred organizations of England, whose convictions do not appear in the Royal Society's statement. As the result of any possible comparison, it is evident that the work in this field must be enormously greater in England than in Pennsylvania, unless we are to assume the smaller energy of the latter's society, which we are ready to testify is not a correct assumption. It must be set down, we think, that the humanity of the American character, concerning which Mr. Lecky so handsomely testifies, anent the trial of the British soldiers for the "Boston massacre," is the reason why there is so great a contrast in the returns of the two societies.

THE oldest newspaper in the world is declared to be the *King-Pau* or "Capitol-Sheet" of the empire of China, published in Peking, and, since the 4th of June last, issued in a new form prescribed by a special edict of the Emperor. According to a statement in a London journal, this ancient newspaper first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals; since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly, and of uniform size. Until its reorganization by Imperial decree it contained nothing but Orders in Council and Court News, was published about midday, and cost two kesh, or something less than a half-penny. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called *Hsing-Pau* (Business-Sheet), and contains trade-prices, exchange quotations, and all manner of commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over eight thousand. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence, and general news. Besides its ancient title of *King-Pau* it owns another designation, that of *Shuen-*

Pau, or "Official-Sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper and bears the name of *Titani-Pau* (Country-Sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of the *King-Pau* are edited by six members of the Han-Lin Academy of Sciences, appointed and salaried by the Chinese State. The total number of copies printed daily varies between thirteen and fourteen thousand.

MANY Americans are acquainted with the beauties and curiosities of Alton Towers, the famous home of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and apart from this others have had their attention drawn to the recent grave conduct of the present owner and head of the historic house, concerning another man's wife. The affair has caused naturally no little disgust in England, and especially in the circle of very respectable and excellent people who are relations of Lord SHREWSBURY. His grandfather, Earl TALBOT, succeeded late in life, after protracted and curious litigation, to the estates of his kinsman, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who represented the elder (and Roman Catholic) Branch. The late Earl, well known as Lord INGESTRE, was an excellent man who worked hard at ameliorating the plight of the masses. His sisters, Lady BROWNLOW and Lady PEMBROKE, are model *grandes dames*, and his first cousins, Mr. TALBOT, M. P. for Oxford University, and Warden TALBOT, of Keble College, Oxford, are representative men of the best class. But no sooner does the present head of their house come to his splendid heritage, than he runs outrageous riot in all directions and presently elopes with a married woman. This lady, now premier Countess of England, is sister of the notorious MOREWOOD brothers, who nearly murdered their elder brother in his library last Christmas. Her first husband must thank his stars that he is well rid of her and her connections.

THE BEAUTIES AND BLEMISHES OF SPEECH.*

DURING the last two decades there has been a decided movement toward a critical study of the English language, and many books have been published calling attention to prevalent errors in writing and speaking. A strong impetus was given in this direction by Dean (now Archbishop), Trench's interesting and suggestive lectures "On the Study of Words," subsequently reinforced by Max Müller's "Science of Language," and the works on the same subject by Professors Marsh, Whitney and De Vere. The almost simultaneous publication of our two great "unabridged" dictionaries, with the strong rivalry they awakened,—causing them to be pushed and "puffed" and criticised wherever the press extended its Briarean arms,—was another force exerted powerfully in the same direction. All these circumstances contributed to the study of the dictionary, and consequently to a better use of language. Much interest has also been awakened in the study of English by the publication of works devoted to verbal criticism. One of the first of these was "The Queen's English," by Dean Alford, followed, as the hound follows the hare, by "The Dean's English," by George Washington Moon. Afterwards came "Good English," by Edward S. Gould; "Vulgarisms and Other Errors of Speech," by an anonymous author; "Words and their Uses," by Richard Grant White; "Words, their Use and Abuse," by William Mathews; and several others. These works, though, with one or two exceptions, unimportant in themselves, have collectively exercised an immense influence on the pronunciation and use of English words. To the same class of books belongs "Peabody's Hand-book of Conversation," a new edition of which has been lately issued. The present volume includes: "An Address to Young Ladies," by Dr. Peabody; "A Lecture on Conversation," by Francis Trench; "a Word to the Wise, or Hints on the Current Improperities of Speaking and Writing," by Parry Gwynne; and "Mistakes and Improperities of Speaking and Writing Corrected," compiled from two little English books whose authors are not mentioned.

Dr. Peabody's address, as he informs us, was delivered before a young ladies' school at Newburyport, Mass.; and the subject is happily chosen, for there is no part of a young lady's education that is more important than the acquisition of a correct and elegant use of her mother tongue, especially in conversation. In comparison with this art, all other accomplishments sink into insignificance. Says Dr. Peabody, truly and eloquently:—

How large a portion of life does it fill up! How innumerable are its ministries and uses! It is the most refined species of recreation, the most sparkling source of merriment. It interweaves with a never-resting shuttle the bonds of domestic sympathy. It fastens the ties of friendship, and runs along the golden links of the chain of love. It enriches charity, and makes the gift twice blessed. . . . In our unmusical age and land, talking occupies the place which songs did among the melody-loving Greeks; and he who can tune the many-voiced harp of the social party need crave no higher office or more potent sway.

* 1. "Conversation, its Faults and its Graces." By Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL. D. New edition. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

2. "The Orthoëpist: A Pronouncing Manual, containing about Three Thousand Five Hundred Words, including a considerable number of the names of Authors, Artists, etc., that are often mispronounced." New edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Much of Dr. Peabody's address is of a very practical kind; and he points out many errors in conversation that are prevalent elsewhere, as well as in Newburyport. He advises his fair hearers to be good talkers, equally avoiding carelessness on the one hand, and undue precision on the other; to cultivate depth of tones, avoiding that harsh, nasal quality of voice which is prevalent, he says, in the Northern States; to shun ungrammatical vulgarisms, and to avoid gossip, scandal, and all shallow, superficial talk. This advice has been given again and again, but Dr. Peabody's manner of giving it is new and interesting, though some of his statements are rather surprising, and cannot tend to increase one's estimate of New England "culture."

Dr. Peabody justly denounces *ain't* as vulgar, and *hain't* as intolerable; but he goes too far when he includes *won't* in the same condemnation. Though irregular in its formation, it seems to be a necessary word in colloquial language, and has been accepted as such in good society. Such contractions as *don't*, *won't*, *hasn't*, *couldn't*, *isn't*, etc., though not allowable in the higher kinds of literature, are absolutely essential to that ease and vivacity in conversation that Dr. Peabody so forcibly recommends. The talk of a person who habitually says, "I do not think so," "It is not so," "You can not go," etc., is insufferably precise and pedantic. Care must be taken, however, not to use contractions improperly. They must not be used where the words would be improper if written out. *He don't*, for example, must not be used, for we cannot say *he do not*; but *he doesn't* is allowable and proper. We regret that Dr. Peabody did not specifically condemn the fashionable slang that prevails in many of our female seminaries and colleges; perhaps he intended to include this in what he calls "polite swearing." A few words might well have been said, also, in condemnation of the silly custom of girls, in schools and elsewhere, of discarding their own Christian names, and adopting such foolish substitutes as Mae, Mamie, Sadie, Maggie, Carrie, etc. Such pet names are very well for little girls in short clothes, but are inappropriate and in bad taste when applied to sensible young women. The remarks of Dr. Peabody upon the reflex influence of our words upon our character, the power of good and evil that lies in words, and the necessity of religion as the guiding, controlling element in conversation, are true and admirable.

The lecture by Mr. Trench (not Archbishop Trench) presents the subject of conversation in a more discursive and philosophical way, and forms—except as to style—a fitting continuation of Dr. Peabody's theme. The style is of the "popular science" order, perhaps intended for an audience composed chiefly of working people and appropriate for that use; but it seems to us needlessly redundant, and, though pleasant and gentlemanly, slightly patronizing.

The author of Part III., entitled "A Word to the Wise," states in his introduction that he writes for the educated; but education must be very defective in England, if it is necessary to call the attention of educated people to such mistakes as "his *pulse* are regular." This is similar to saying a *corp* for a *corpse*, a *summon* for a *summons*. It arises from mistaking a singular noun ending with the sound of *s* for a plural noun—an error that is made, and can be made, only by illiterate persons. A *Chinee* and a *Portuguese* are other instances of the same kind. Here is an error, however, which is frequently committed by educated people—even in the editorials of leading journals: "The person *whom* I expected would purchase the estate," etc. Here *whom* (*who*) the subject of *would purchase*, is carelessly mistaken for the object of *expected*. "I expected" is parenthetical, nearly equivalent to "as I expected." "Everybody has a right to look after *their* own interests," "One of the houses *were* sold," "Who are you looking for?"—are also familiar examples of error. As to the example last quoted, the expression seems so natural and lively as to almost justify its use, and it may be finally admitted as an idiom, like Milton's "than *whom* (*who*) none higher sat." In rapid conversation, "Whom are you looking for?" seems stiff and precise; and "For whom are you looking?" sounds like a sentence cut out of "Blair's Rhetoric."

Another work relating to errors in speaking is "The Orthoëpist," which confines itself, as the title indicates, to pronunciation. On leafing it over, one is surprised to see how many orthoëpical mistakes are made, even by men of culture; and there are few readers who will not find on nearly every page words that they have been mispronouncing all their lives, in blissful ignorance of their errors.

Mr. Ayres seems to have done his work with great care and thoroughness. He has consulted the recognized authorities, weighing their opinions, and deciding which is most worthy of acceptance. In some cases he ventures to differ from them all, claiming the right to fall back upon the *ultima ratio* of lexicographers, the best usage, and decide for himself. It is a delicate question how far we should rely upon the dictionaries in regard to pronunciation. Unfortunately, we have no supreme authority, as the French have, to ascertain and decide what *is* the best usage. London is generally regarded as the literary metropolis of our language, but even Londoners differ as to what is London usage. Walker and Smart, who both resided in London, and had perhaps equal opportunities for learning the usage of the better classes of people, differ greatly in regard to the pronunciation of many common words. Lexicographers may differ on account of imperfect information or a defective ear,

and many words are not heard at all in such a way as to determine usage. Besides, our language is a living thing, and is continually changing, especially in regard to pronunciation. There are also, in regard to many words, different usages, each equally good. It is, therefore, impossible for any dictionary to represent the language with absolute correctness; and if it did so, it would cease to be correct as soon as published. Stereotype plates are not a flexible thing, as language is, and a dictionary, therefore, is slow to admit changes or corrections. There is thus, as to some words, a time when the dictionary is wrong, and a person may properly differ from it, and interpret usage for himself. As Dr. Worcester, himself a high authority, remarks:

The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides is not to be disregarded. . . . A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered that, in speech as in manners, he who is most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

There are numerous words as to which the dictionaries, even the revised editions with supplements, do not represent the usage of to-day. We all say *res'torant* (*rant* as in *currant*), but in the dictionary we find only the French pronunciation, *restorong'*. Mr. Ayres very properly gives the Anglicized pronunciation. The noun *cement* is pronounced *cem'ent* by the orthoëpists, but those who use the substance always say *cem'ent*. We are taught to say "the *rice* (*rise*) of prices," but ninety-nine people out of a hundred say *rise*. In these and other similar cases a person who would persist in pronouncing the words strictly as marked in the dictionary would make himself as singular and affected as if he were to persist in dressing after the fashion of his grandsire. Mr. Ayres is right, therefore, in endeavoring to present actual usage in respect to such words, even when the authorities are against him; but he is not right in making changes for merely euphonic reasons. The genius of the language seems to ignore euphony altogether in many cases. Usage requires us to say *in'teresting*, and *ve'hemence*, while the old pronunciation, *interest'ing*, and *vehemence*, was certainly more euphonic. Mr. Ayres prefers *plethor'ic*, but usage undoubtedly favors *pleth'oric*. He prefers *dec'd'rous*, but usage says *dec'orous*. The irresistible tendency in the English language is to throw the accent back toward the beginning of the word. Some words have changed thus within our recollection, and others are changing before our eyes. *Restaurant*, *cement*, and *renaissance* are familiar examples. In the word *inquiry*, for instance, we are struggling to keep the accent on the penult, *qui*, but people will say *in'quiry*, and we shall probably be compelled to yield to them. *Penult* itself is an example of the same kind; those who are precise say *penult'*, accenting the last syllable, but most people say *pe'nult*. Climate seems to have something to do with this tendency, as it has been observed that Southern nations tend to accent the final syllable. Prof. Marsh says that "Many a Northern man has gone to Congress a dactyl or a trochee, and come back an amphibrach or an iambus;" that is, the accent in his name has shifted toward the end. *Bal'cony* was formerly pronounced *balco'ny*. Rogers says, "*Con'template* is bad enough, but *bal'cony* makes me sick." *Rec'ords* (noun) was formerly *records'*. Shakespeare says:—

"Yea, from the tablets of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial, fond records."—*Hamlet*, Act I., Sc. 1.

Pope said *barreer'* for *bar'rier*.—

"Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier!
Forever separate, yet forever near."—*Essay on Man*.

In regard to *revenue*, Mr. Ayres says, "*re'venu* in prose; *reven'yu* in verse," and quotes from *Hamlet* for illustration. This is not strictly correct. In Shakespeare's time the word was pronounced *reven'ue* in prose as well as in verse; and at the present time it is *re'venu* in verse as well as in prose. *Con'versant* is another word of the same class. As Mr. Ayres remarks in his supplement (revised edition), all the dictionaries a hundred years ago gave *conver'sant*, while modern works give *con'versant*, as he himself gave it in his first edition. He now recommends, in the case of this and some other words, a return to the old pronunciation. But this, as we have shown, is impossible, as it is contrary to an irresistible tendency of the language. *Conver'sant* is an erroneous pronunciation caused, perhaps, by associating the word with the verb *converse*; just as illiterate people say *pacify* for *pacify*, taking the English word *peace* as the root instead of the Latin *pax*. We wish Mr. Ayres had discarded the needless refinement insisted upon by orthoëpists in regard to many words ending with *el* and *al*. They insist that we should say *bush'ell* for *bush'l*, *bev'ell* for *bev'l*, *trav'ell* for *trav'l*, etc.; while in *grovel* and several other similar words we must drop the *e* sound and say *grov'l*, etc. This distinction is founded upon no principle, and imposes an unnecessary tax upon the memory. Besides, it is practically ignored. People generally say *bush'l*, *bev'l*, etc., and, indeed, to sound the *e* in such words makes a person seem affected and pedantic. The same is true of *a* in such words as *mortal*, *mental*, *fatal*, etc. We had marked several other points for notice, but must refrain. To sum up, we will say, that, on the whole, Mr. Ayres has done his work with taste and judgment.

J. W. W.

THE WEST IN 1880.

IN the course of the preparation of the census of 1880, there has been gathered together a vast material, not suitable for the enormous mass of statistics that will soon be printed in eighteen volumes as the Tenth Census Report. Mr. Robert P. Porter was the special agent in charge of "the Bureau of Wealth, Debt, Taxation and Railroads," and his name has recently become familiar by his numerous articles on these important subjects in our leading journals. His appointment as a member of the Tariff Commission has been received with approval, for he has shown decided fitness to deal with facts and figures, and to make comparative studies of the conditions of different parts of our own country and of foreign countries, in such a way as to give clear, intelligible and instructive solutions of the great economical and industrial problems that are daily becoming more and more important.

His great work is a stout volume of over six hundred pages, "The West, from the Census of 1880; a History of the Industrial, Commercial, Social and Political Development of the States and Territories of the West from 1800 to 1880," published in Chicago by Rand, and in London by Trübner. It has a map of the land-grants to railroads and a series of graphic illustrations, showing, by graded geometric figures, the proportionate yield of this country with others of the grain and forest products, the yield of precious metals, the world's manufactures, and the total industrial products of nations, with tables of statistics and an index of nearly twenty pages, that will delight the heart of every congressman and speechmaker throughout the land. The text is a clear, well-ordered history of each of the Western States and Territories, with a general summary of that of the Prairie States and of the Pacific States, and a chapter on the progress of Western Cities, and another on their railroads, canals and public lands, with an appendix of short articles on the area of land and water, population of the United States, density of population, the bonded, State and local debt, the value of agricultural statistics, live-stock of the West, the wool crop of the United States, its gold and silver mines,—in short, a summary of every item of the national prosperity. The West, with its population of twenty millions, its rapid growth in the eighty years of this century, and its almost unlimited capacity for further development, is here described with a fulness and exactness that may well make this volume one of the most useful results of the census.

The broad and far-reaching scheme devised by the late Superintendent, Gen. Francis A. Walker, has at last received the final sanction of Congress in a liberal appropriation for printing in detail the whole of his report, but its very extent will necessarily oblige the ordinary reader to look for some digest and hand-book of any special section or subject in which he is interested. This Mr. Porter has given in advance of the publication of the official report, and in such a way that few, except experts and statisticians, will be likely to turn to the original sources from which he has drawn so liberally. It is the ability to deal with such a subject, and in a way to secure instant attention, that marks all of Mr. Porter's work and constitutes his especial fitness for the task assigned him. His voluntary labor in the preparation and publication of this volume, a sort of prefatory introduction to the great body of the Census of the West, is likely to be generally appreciated; for at home and abroad, under the impetus of vast railroad enterprises, great mining operations, enormous schemes of immigration, immense land purchases, systematic colonization, the investment of millions of money, the West is at length become the great motor moving the financial machinery of the world, and solving problems of land and labor, race and creed, in a way that promises to give peace to far distant lands and prosperity to our own.

Perhaps the best hope of those who ask for a continuation of a well-ordered system of Tariff protection for American manufactures may yet be found in the steady growth of industry in the West. Philadelphia can contentedly learn from the census that both New York and Chicago lead it in the amount of manufactures produced in those cities, and that even the Western coal and iron are likely soon to exceed the production of these staples in Pennsylvania, when it remembers that every manufacturer and every workman, every miner and every worker in iron and steel, must, in the due course of natural logic, become a Protectionist. Chicago has already outstripped Pittsburg in the production of steel, that last conquest in metallurgy; and in many other important industries, the West now has centres of production that supply the East and even many foreign countries. The growth of Western cities has never been marked by that depopulation which has characterized the European and Eastern rural districts, and the farmer who finds a home market for his produce, and abundant hands for its harvest, and machinery for his needs, will not be long in giving his vote to every measure of legislation required for the proper development and protection of home industries. The rapid payment of the National and State and local debts, whatever its results upon the finances of the world, is one of the fruits of the great increase of wealth and public revenue by reason of the speedy exchange of values in the West, and the public life of the West, its thorough system of public schools, its advance in every direction of higher education, its progress in culture, its sound political condition, all evince a health of the body politic that may well leaven the whole country for its great good.

Mere tables of statistics convey little meaning to the lay reader or to the average mind, but, supplemented by brief comparisons between the past and the present, they teach a lesson of the highest importance. The short historical sketch which Mr. Porter gives of each of the political divisions of the West, is followed by a summary of its physical geography, an account of its mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, its *flora* and its *fauna*, and of its population, with the story of its past growth and of the causes likely to influence and affect its near future. There is an amusing nicety of detail in the paragraph which tells the reader that in Ohio \$373,000 worth of dogs did \$104,444 worth of injury to sheep, and that this was a gain of 80 per cent. over the losses of ten years ago.

A much more important step in the way of national economy is the hopeful account of the future of the forests and trees of the country that is so fast being stripped of both, instanced by the establishment of an "Arbor Day," inaugurated in Nebraska in 1874 by planting twelve millions of trees, and at that rate our proportion of over fifty per cent. of the world's wealth in timber may be kept up in the long run. The tobacco crop of Pennsylvania has only recently received the compliment of being rated by experts in their evidence before the Tariff Commission, as being the most valuable in quality of any produced in the world, and as it is fast becoming a staple in some of the Western States, there is no reason why this old element in national wealth should not be produced without exhausting the soil. The vicious system that drained the land of Virginia has ceased in those States where there is a more sensible view of the true economics of agriculture, and the same wisdom that has made tree-planting one of the sources of future prosperity to individuals and communities, may be applied in almost every direction with speedier results and not less lasting benefits.

Mr. Porter's book is a practical illustration of the wisdom of good government, and he emphasizes the good and evil results that are quite clearly traceable to wise and unwise legislation, old and new. He shows the gain to the country, far beyond any anticipation of the leaders of the government of the day, in the Louisiana purchase, by Jefferson, with its boundless addition at trifling cost to our national wealth. He points to Utah as one of the evil results of the discreditable war with Mexico in 1846, and the still more dishonorable peace that concluded it, only because the advocates of slavery thought that they had secured unlimited extension and perfect immunity for their boasted wealth and power in the ownership of slaves, and the land in which they could be utilized without stint or limit.

Missouri, with its enormous potentialities of wealth in its iron and other metals, is a capital illustration of the injury done by a governing majority full of race prejudices, political animosities, and the most pertinacious old-time-worshipping conservatism. It is still full of the most contradictory ethnological elements,—the poor whites of the South, crowded out by slave labor, the rich planters from the same quarter, the humble French peasantry still clinging to their old ways, vivacious Frenchmen of a later date, attracted by the old historic ties of the early settlements of their own countrymen, industrious Germans, adventurous Americans, each in its own special territory, all crystalized in one metropolis, and every class represented in its influence upon local government.

In striking contrast to this strange medley is its neighbor Kansas, with a native population of nearly ninety per cent., with the natural result of an increase in every form of wealth, mining and manufacturing, as well as agriculture, its main staple, and cattle raising on a great scale.

Not the least interesting portion of Porter's book is its statement of the natural resources of the West in soil and climate, and all the conditions of a productive and prosperous future. There is a curious suggestion of change in the reference to Fremont's report of his expedition in 1842, where he describes arid deserts in regions that now produce fifty bushels of corn and twenty of wheat to the acre. Even bad memories can recall the struggle between the friends and the opponents of the Northern Pacific Railroad, when army officers, actually living in the country through which it passed, and travelling far and wide over it in the course of their quite long periods of residence, were as far as the poles asunder in their descriptions of its availability for intending immigrants. Now the question is being settled by daily purchases of great tracts of land and by the steady stream of farmers coming from the East and beyond the seas to cast their fortunes in the region so rapidly opening.

Mr. Porter has at least put himself on record by giving the results of the most recent surveys of the vast country still comparatively unknown. The work he has so well done is about to be supplemented by a most exhaustive scientific survey south of the line of the Northern Pacific, by the United States Geological Survey, north of it by a special commission created by that railroad, and both have learned the necessity and the method of a thorough economic survey and exploration, from the system by which the census of 1880 has attained its great advance over anything ever before attempted. The mere enumeration ordered by the Constitution as a basis of national representation, is now but a small part of the work constituting a full and exhaustive census. What the tenth census has done for the country is well represented by this

monograph on the West. Will other sections of the Union supply material for other volumes at the hands of those entrusted with their economic history?

GRANDMOTHER.

HAPPY are those reminiscences of childhood which include among their treasures pleasant recollections of "Grandmother's house." A grandmother is the image of universal lenity, unstiffened by the strictness of discipline necessary to immediate parents in the conduct of a family. Grandmother has seen generations of boys and girls grow up to maturity, and has learned a wise, or at least tender, toleration for the weaknesses and failings incident to childhood. Less extreme in neatness than the maiden aunt, who is an institution only second in value to herself, she has a lenient eye for the traces of muddy little boots on the stairs, looks mildly upon a pile of whittlings on the front porch, and allows toy-horses to be stabled and fed under the sitting-room table. If—thrice blessed chance!—grandmother's house is in the country, there are abounding joys for the children so fortunately endowed. Grandmother has had so many boys of her own, pulling through all kinds of scrapes with comparative impunity, that she has outlived the Martha-like anxiety about many things which burdens young mothers and makes their tender restrictions also a burden to unsentimental childhood. Grandmother does not expect a boy to drown himself every time he goes to bathe in the creek; she does not forbid jumping in the hay-mow for fear of broken limbs, nor even object to rides above the sharp scythes of the mowing-machine; tree-climbing does not appall her and the consumption of green apples is not inquired into too closely, for she has learned that the omnivorous capacities of a boy are not to be gauged by the limitations of mature digestion. Supposing, in Hibernian fashion, that the boy is a girl, grandmother is less eager than mother to abridge for her the period of hobble-de-hoyhood common to both sexes. She does not stigmatize the long-limbed girl as a "Tomboy" because she joins with the boys in a hearty game of "prisoner's-base," or "stone-tagger," or "tickly-over," and is but moderately severe on the subject of torn frocks.

Girls who are continually reminded that they must behave like ladies, and that this or that employment or enjoyment is only fit for boys, are often consumed with a burning envy of the less trammelled sex, and the mild ruler who reduces feminine restrictions to a minimum is a benefactress whose influence for good extends beyond present enjoyment.

But the joys of grandmother's house in the country are connected with the idea of a comparatively young and vigorous grandmother, not yet withdrawn from active participation in the work of the world. Beyond all that hurly-burly lies the still haven of grandmother's room; the abode of quiet, the habitation where those whose works do follow them rest from their labors even in this life. Quaintly old-fashioned is the furniture of that room, not as a matter of fashionable revival, but of loving preservation. The high-post bedstead, the corner cupboard, the round candle-stand, the roomy arm-chair, are the most cherished remnants of the modern house-plenishing of sixty years ago, when the placid silver-haired knitter in the sunny corner was the young woman of faculty, whose household achievements are traditions striking awe to the hearts of her degenerate descendants. Grandmother is always ready to talk of the past; many genealogical tangles are smoothed out by her explanations, and old nursery jests and stories are made by her as household words among younger generations; but one particular subject always most arouses her energy. Though neither arrogant nor fault-finding, she cannot suppress mild scoffs upon the limited and easily exhausted vitality of her granddaughters, and will often point a moral by the narration of what a day's work used to mean in her youth.

The comparison of a housewife's labor, in those days and in these, is indeed a striking one; if we carry it back a generation to the grandmothers of those now accounted elderly, the difference is immense. Let us contrast some salient points in the functions of Grandmother Elder's life upon a Chester county farm at the close of last century, with those of Mrs. Young, who succeeds her in the same place to-day. To begin with the dairy, which was in ante-railway days a subordinate and inconsiderable branch of farming, its distance from market precluding a frequent sale of its products. Not being directly a money-making part of the farm business, its miscellaneous labors of milking, straining, skimming, butter and cheese making, fell into the category of "women's work," and were chiefly performed by Grandmother Elder's own hands. In winter these labors were not great, but in summer the surplus of milk compelled much making and tending of cheese and potting down of butter, to use the ephemeral product to best advantage. To-day, the railway which has made of city and farm near neighbors, has raised the dairy to a much more important position than of old, and the shining array of milk-cans, carried from the door each day, have been prepared and filled by masculine labor, the extent of the work having placed it beyond the scope of household duties. Heavy-handed "Patricks" take the place of idyllic milkmaids, and, though such poetry as may have hung about the dairy is quite gone, its labors are, if not lightened, at least transferred from Mrs. Young's shoulders.

Grandmother Elder did not weave, as did her mother before her.

The old loom stood silent in the out-door lumber-room, and while grandmother spun at the "little wheel," rapidly working the treadle, and drawing out the thread with deft and skilful fingers, keeping meanwhile a sharp eye upon the doubling and twisting, for which younger muscles were deputed to the "big wheel," which was turned by the hand and involved the constant advance and retreat of the worker, she commented on the wonderful progress of the age which had not only taken the weaving out of her hands, but almost superseded flaxen fabrics by cotton, thus delivering her from the tedious processes of breaking, hackling, combing, spinning and bleaching the flax. Still, in the intervals of her more active work, her wheel was never idle, though the dozen "cuts" which were her self-appointed day's work were drawn only from her duly divided heap of woollen "rolls." Blankets and coverlets, cloth and flannel, and calamanco and linsey for the family clothing, were all supplied by that spinning. The hum of the wheel was the accompaniment even of social converse, and spinning matches, to which the spinners came, carrying their wheels before them upon sober hackneys, were of not infrequent occurrence. Sewing occupied a comparatively small place in the family plan, and knitting was but play-work, to be plied in twilight, by dim fire-light, and even in walking.

Mrs. Young certainly does not spin, and, as it happens, has never learned to knit. She is skilful in the use of the sewing machine, on which she performs a wonderful amount of tucking and other works of supererogation, besides the less interesting works of necessity; and she crochets beautifully (if art needle-work has not put an end to it), which may be considered the last flicker of the Pallas-kindled flame of the weaver's art. She is, according to her era, no less thorough a house-keeper than her predecessor by three generations, and her last Christmas dinner had almost as much solid merit as the "Quarterly Meeting" dinners which called forth Grandmother Elder's chief sacrifices to the culinary deities, combined with much more elegance and variety. But what does the younger lady reckon of the preliminary processes which were the burden of the day to the elder? What chopping, what pounding, what grinding, and sifting, and pressing, and straining, were necessary then to provide the materials of the feast, which now, in compact forms of air-tight cans and packages of gelatine, rice-flour, spices, hominy, prepared fruit, and the like, come from their various manufactories to stock the shelves of Mrs. Young's store-room. The very starch which stiffened Grandmother Elder's cap of state, as well as the soap which brought it to its state of snowy whiteness, were of household manufacture. In fact, those days, near as they are to us in years, are whole ages away from the present era of diversified industries, with their constantly increasing differentiation; are far back toward the time of the uniformity of function, when "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," and all the rest of the industrial fraternity, could wear the same cap at once.

Grandmother Elder wonders what the women of to-day manage to do with their time, now that they are superseded in nearly all the functions which were the staple of her own life. A more puzzling question for her descendants is how the women of her day could possibly accomplish all that their hands found to do; but grandmother's reminiscences go far to explain that. The life—such life as has been depicted—was arduous, but it was simple and uncomplicated. There were few luxuries, few pressing social claims, small thought of the necessity of self-culture and the need of making up one's mind on the problems of the age. If the fabrics used by the family were wrought at heavy cost of time and labor, they served their purpose for an immensely longer time. One good paduasoy gown or coat of specially fine cloth would be worn for a life-time, and be passed to the next generation as an inheritance. No cutting and carving, to suit the changing fashions of every year, could be ventured on with those precious garments; as the tree fell so it lay, so far as the cut of the cloth was concerned. A like monotonous simplicity in cuisine and table appointments was maintained, except at times of special festival. Grandmother's anecdotes sometimes refer to the breakfasts and suppers of her youth as a regular succession of bowls of bread and milk or mush and milk; the luxuries of tea and coffee and wheaten bread were for the older members of the family only. She tells how she, then a child, was entrusted with the preparation of the simple meal, not always to satisfaction, since Caleb entreated their mother "to give Becky one good whipping to teach her to put enough salt in the mush." On one occasion the same Sybarite stealthily smuggled a lump of butter into his bowl, which was discovered by the next brother and an adroit exchange effected, leaving no apparent cause of complaint to the baffled gourmand. "Mother, make Sam give me my bowl." "Nay, my son; is not one bowl of mush and milk as good as another?" There is a rich old merchant who would be glad to find anything one-tenth part as good now, with or without butter.

Whether such a life were or were not a better one than the modern life of to-day, it is at least gone past recall—no more to be called back than last year's snow to the meadows. Where one branch of grandmother's vocation has been lopped, a dozen shoots seem to have sprung from the same root. It may be questioned whether there is as much good timber in the dozen as in the one, and it is for Mrs. Young and her sisters to see to it that the question is answered in the affirmative.

The specialization of functions still goes on with unceasing rapidity, and we hear to-day that its progress has invaded the kingdom of the bees, who feel a part of their vocation, too, slipping from their *antennae*. The waxen hexagonal cells, so long the admiration of mathematicians and the despair of imitators, are now being perfectly reproduced, by human skill, in snowy paraffine, and the toiling sisters of the hive, relieved of the grosser part of their labors, are henceforth to be at liberty to devote themselves to the finer art of gathering honey, which they are expected to do in a style hitherto unparalleled. The point now to be determined is whether the yield of honey will really be increased. If not, it will be bad for the bees to have lost one function without corresponding gain in another direction. "Comparisons are odorous," says sage Dogberry.

M. C. PYLE.

LITERATURE.

MISS FIELD'S LIFE OF FECHTER.

"CHARLES ALBERT FECHTER." By Kate Field ("American Actor Series." James R. Osgood & Co., Boston).—Fechter's claim to be called an American actor is not at all clear. He lived in this country during the last nine years of his life, but only a short part of that time was spent in professional work. Including the term of his management of Mr. Cheney's unfortunate Globe Theatre in Boston, and that of the control of his own luckless venture at the New York Lyceum, the whole of Fechter's American Stage life did not comprise more than two full years' work. After the furor of his advent, his engagements were few and far between. Ristori, Modjeska, Salvini, Aimée, Campanini, may be called American artists with more propriety than Fechter, on the score of fulness of service. The point is not a trivial one; there are those doubtless who hold the whole subject to be trivial, but that is beside the question; assuming the business to be worthy of treatment, it should be treated harmoniously, and with justice to those who have claims to consideration. The "American Actor Series" assumes to be a theatrical authority; it aims to mould and direct opinion; it is thus open to criticism by those who think it does not altogether make good its promises. Mr. Hutton cannot hope to range the whole field of theatrical biography on his present scale, and if he enlarges it to include foreign artists who have visited or even made their homes for a time in the United States, he will find the project still more cumbersome. So it is as a matter of proper relationship that we are inclined to object to this performance,—given just now and in this place. Things more germane to the scheme wait while it is being done. Where is a life of Cooper, the first of our distinctively fine native actors, undoubtedly a man of originality and great tragic power? Various other wants could be readily suggested; the subject is large and could be made one of consequence in the reading world.

But the story of Fechter's life was well worth the telling; it is an interesting story, and a sad one—vague as the intimations are that Miss Field gives of its more sombre depths. Fechter had genius, and he had the unhappy restlessness and inequality of temper that so often accompanies that order of mind. He was doubtless, in a great part of his life, and especially in its latter part, a profoundly miserable man, and now that his pain is over, and as these life tragedies invariably wear themselves out without hope from outside aids, it does not particularly matter to inquire to what that misery was due. Miss Field says Fate, and dismisses the subject; we would prefer to say, that sublimated selfishness, which, in the strange conviction that the Ego can never be wrong, holds the whole opposing opinion of the world in contempt,—but saying that would leave no recourse but to dismiss the subject, also. If the man most concerned cared so little for his happiness, why should the outside world of strangers be expected to take an interest in his whims, his rages, and his senseless contradictions? Not for the discomfort and pain that a "genius" gives is he remembered; it has passed into a kind of truism that these gifted beings are most undesirable persons to live with, and we judge Fechter to have been a pronounced member of the wearisome family. It is very sympathetic, and poetical, and so on, for Miss Field to close her eulogy and brief hint of her hero's "weakness" of temper by exclaiming "rest, perturbed spirit!" but what of the rest which the perturbed spirit denied to all with whom he came in close contact? This is a knife that cuts both ways, and the ineffable creatures who complain that the world is cold and inappreciative do not stop to reflect that they may possibly scatter quite as much discomfort as they gather to themselves in their passage through life.

Fechter's stage strength was in melodrama. His comedy successes do not appear to have been considerable; he played "Don César de Bazan," and a few like parts, with acceptance in London, but made no great hit in them. In tragedy he no doubt was the sensation of his day, but now that the flurry of those exceptional occasions has died out the thing is felt to have been little more than sensation; it left no strong, definite impression on the public, and it left little solid repute for the actor. Time tries all, and if it finally blows to the wind the greatest triumphs of the most exalted power, it also before that day of piteous overthrow serenely relegates the actor to the field in memory he should rightly occupy. Fechter's "Hamlet," was a great novelty; it struck

the fancy through its picturesqueness and departures from traditional methods; it was in many respects a very fine performance, but it lacked charm for most Americans, whatever may have been thought of it in England. This remark will hold of the actor's tragic assumptions in general. But in "The Duke's Motto," "Ruy Blas," "Bel Demonio," "The Corsican Brothers," "Monte Cristo," and many similar plays, Fechter was unrivalled. All the *verve*, dash, virile audacity and picturesque self-possession required for perfect melodrama he had, and, to have seen him at his best, in one of his good dashing parts, such as *Lagarere* ("Duke's Motto"), was to secure a life-long and most agreeable memory. But this is not the highest theatrical art. Fechter was great in a province which requires good gifts, but not the finest, and he was really great nowhere else;—so is his position defined. In early life, he was connected with the Theatre-Français, and it has been urged that if his hotheadedness had not severed that relation, and if he had grown up in art under the wholesome restrictions of the House of Molière, he would have made another Talma or Lemaitre, perhaps a mingling of the two. But the likelihood is very dubious; in the first place, the "if" is of altogether too great size; Fechter could never have submitted to the strictness of the Français all his life; and, had he done so, it would have crushed what was really valuable in him. It was better as it was.

As far as it goes, Miss Field's account of Fechter is good enough, but it is very brief, nothing more than a biographical sketch, and is not at all to be rated as a "Life." In a volume of some 200 pages the biography covers about 80 pages, and these are very "generously" printed, not making more than 40 or 50 pages of ordinary measure. The rest of the volume is filled with press opinions, *critiques* of some of Fechter's principal impersonations, etc. What Miss Field has to say of Fechter is so agreeable that the reader is provoked to find a very ample theme treated so hurriedly. There is plenty of material in it, properly worked, to make an excellent volume of biography instead of a short sketch, and the criticisms could be easily spared for fuller particulars concerning the artist himself. No attempt is made to follow Fechter's career in detail, and, in a word, whatever success this supposititious "Life" has, will be in despite of the biographer and through the fascination of the subject.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL BEAVER.—In a small volume, put out, we presume, for campaign reading ("Life and Achievements of James Addams Beaver. Early Life, Military Services, and Public Career." By Frank A. Burr. Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., Printers), Colonel Burr presents what he assumes to be the details leading to a favorable opinion of Mr. Cameron's candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. To review a "campaign life" of a candidate for office may seem a most unprofitable effort of criticism, but in this instance there is something more of pretension to literary merit than is common, and the claim is made that the volume has a permanent value, aside from the political undertakings of its subject.

It is notable that the author, anxious as he naturally was to set forth everything that would be likely to win votes for General Beaver, makes up his book almost entirely with the details of his action in the field during the war for the Union. There are thirty-five chapters, of which six, and the half of a seventh, are all that are not devoted to his "war record." This is evidence to the point, so often quoted in reference to General Beaver—that whatever may be said to his credit lies almost entirely within the limits of his career as a soldier, and that substantially he has had no other career. What Colonel Burr has to say in the twenty-eight and a half chapters devoted to this, is highly eulogistic, and in the main doubtless just, though it refers in a large measure to the general achievements of the troops with whom General Beaver, as a regimental and brigade commander, was associated, and is therefore quite as much a war history as a military biography.

Aside from this, however, there is little to say, apparently, and Colonel Burr has not said much. He relates that General Beaver "came of a fighting family," who in a century and a half past had fought in all the wars that gave them the opportunity to fight,—leaving a certain impression upon the mind of the reader that possibly the present representative of the line may be more distinguished for this family trait, in time of war, than for that of wise perceptions in time of peace. Sketching very hastily the ancestry of General Beaver, his biographer does not forget to state particularly that his grandfather was a local preacher, and to give a *fac-simile* of his "parchment," granted by Bishop Asbury. A few facts are presented about General Beaver's boyhood, his education, and his study of the law, but these are of the most meagre description, and we are taken to the war almost at the outset of the volume. In the closing chapters, however, something is essayed upon "His Private Life and Public Career." It is stated that upon returning from the army, he settled down to the practice of the law, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, married, was asked but declined to run for Congress, in 1877, (?) took an interest in the National Guard of the State, commanding its Second Brigade, was one of the Commissioners that built the asylum at Warren, and was made a Trustee of Lincoln University, in Chester County, and Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington. This was the whole of his "public career,"

with the exception of his Presidency of the Board of Trustees of the "State College," near his home at Bellefonte. It does not appear from this enumeration that he has ever held a civil position of public trust, unless his connection with the "State College" may be regarded as such.

Two topics naturally presented themselves to Colonel Burr, in preparing these closing chapters of the volume. One of these was the need of saying something concerning this "State College." General Beaver has been for several years its main support and ruling spirit. By his influence the contributions from the State treasury of the Agricultural College land-grant fund have been continued, in the face of an earnest and increasing public opposition to this useless and wasteful application of the money. Colonel Burr reviews the history of the embarrassments and difficulties of the "College," and declares that for nothing in General Beaver's career is he entitled to more credit than for his connection with it. This is so sweeping an assertion that it cuts both ways, and will be more injury than advantage to General Beaver, wherever there is an intelligent acquaintance with the history of the miserably mismanaged institution referred to. If his connection with it is his highest certificate, upon what scale of merit is the classification made? If its career is his recommendation to the people as a civil administrator, what hope can his biographer entertain of popular approval? However boldly he may have ridden in battle, it is not now the duties of war for which he is proposed, and so complete a failure as this "College" is nothing but a discredit. And it must even be noted that the case in regard to the "College" is not plainly or fairly stated; it is impressed upon the reader's mind that a mortgage debt of \$80,000 was paid off by General Beaver's good management of the institution's finances—the fact being that it was lifted by the appropriation of the money from the treasury of the State of Pennsylvania!

The representations made in the volume as to General Beaver's course at the Chicago Convention of 1880 are probably the worst feature of the volume. His biographer not only is not candid, but it is difficult to see how a much stronger statement can be avoided. It is represented that he was elected as a "Grant man," with the "full understanding" that he would vote for General Grant, at Chicago. The fact is that the people never understood this, that they instructed him and his colleague in every possible way to support Mr. Blaine, and that his colleague, recognizing his duty, respected the instructions, while General Beaver defied them and served with might and main, on every ballot for a Presidential candidate, the organized Conspiracy of the Three Senators. It should have been stated that this was the service which secured him his nomination for the Governorship, two years later, but this important fact does not appear.

VIEWS OF TRAMP LIFE.—Tramps are not ornamental, nor yet useful, members of society, but that their lives abound in adventurous and romantic possibilities—which they probably uniformly neglect—does not admit of question. What some of these possibilities are is set forth in a book by "Staats" (published by Lee & Shepard, Boston), that rejoices in the following comprehensive title: "A Tight Squeeze; or, The Adventures of a Gentleman who, on a Wager of Ten Thousand Dollars, undertook to go from New York to New Orleans in Three Weeks, without Money, as a Professional Tramp." This is a remarkable book, and worth attention. The author's style is "flashy," his grammar is open to criticism, and a great deal of his story—all its romantic part—is unmitigated rubbish. And yet the story is saved from being bad by possessing the precious quality that only a few story-tellers are able to infuse into their work: realism. Probably the author actually has been "on the road," or has studied "tramping" closely from the life, for the many little realistic touches which are found in his narrative are not of the sort that belong to common-place fiction; they are assuredly the creation of genius or the result of close observation. In either case, the book has about it a flavor of originality that is refreshing. The text is illustrated by wood-cuts, which are bad enough in all conscience.

HOWELLS IN PAPER COVERS.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have published "summer editions" in paper covers, of "Their Wedding Journey," and "A Chance Acquaintance," identical, save in the quality of paper used, with the illustrated editions in cloth. These two books possess to an exceptional degree the excellencies which are peculiar to Mr. Howells's work: the grace of style, the delicate humor, the subtle analysis of thought, the profound yet airy study of womanly traits and characteristics, the infinite good nature, which are especially his own. And while his later works, in which there is apparent more serious motive, may deserve to rank higher as literary productions, it is certain that these early works are most warmly loved. So their reissue in so cheap a form is a matter to be glad over.

"ITALY'S LIBERATOR"—By Frederick T. Gammon (London: S. W. Partridge & Co.).—The story of Garibaldi will naturally be told with much more fulness than it is in this unpretentious volume, but in the meantime, we have no doubt Mr. Gammon's book will have many readers. It deserves to have, for it is a clever and earnest piece of

writing. For books which admittedly skimp a great subject for the purpose of speedily getting before the public on occasions of supposed anxiety for special information, we have no patience; some of the books about Longfellow were of this character, and the recent death of Garibaldi may lead to the unfair opinion that "Italy's Liberator" belongs to the same class. But it does not. It is a history "Primer" and while not standing in the light of a more elaborate life of Garibaldi, is very satisfactory reading of itself. It makes a good companion-piece to Mr. Dicey's "Victor Emmanuel," which we took pleasure in commending not long since, and has a value of much the same kind.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- ROSE LEAF AND APPLE LEAF. By Rennell Rodd. With an Introduction by Oscar Wilde. Pp. 115. (*Edition de luxe.*) J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE WAR OF 1886, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. Pp. 25. \$0.25. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
- THE FIRST LINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR [etc.]. By Gould Brown. Pp. 156. A New and Revised Edition. By Henry Kiddle, A. M. William Wood & Co., New York.
- THE INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, METHODICALLY ARRANGED [etc.]. By Gould Brown. A New and Revised Edition. By Henry Kiddle, A. M. William Wood & Co., New York.
- THE GREAT EPICS OF MEDIAEVAL GERMANY. An outline of their Contents and History. By George Theodore Dippold. Pp. 323. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- UNDER THE SUN. By Phil. Robinson, late Professor of Literature and Logic to the Government of India [etc.] With a Preface by Edwin Arnold. Pp. 366. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- MONON OU, OR WELL-NIGH RECONSTRUCTED. A Political Novel. By Brinsley Matthews, a Village-Lawyer. Pp. 279. \$— E. J. Hale & Son, New York.
- CHARLES ALBERT FECHTER. By Kate Field. ("American Actor Series.") \$1.25. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"THE Puddleford Papers" was one of the first books of "American Humor," and it is curious to note how fashions in this regard have changed within a generation. Messrs. Lee and Shepard have put out a new edition of Mr. H. H. Riley's once very favorite book,—this was in the time of the popularity of "Sam Slick," "Major Jones's Courtship," and romances of that primitive nature. "The Puddleford Papers" is as good as the best of them, and we should think there ought yet to be a market, or that a new market might be made, for a thoroughly honest bit of fun and observation. The intent of "The Puddleford Papers" is not wholly to excite laughter. The writer had a strong concern laid upon him to describe rural life in a new country, and he was very successful in the task.

A series of letters on Colorado, by John F. Graff, "Graybeard," originally written as newspaper correspondence, have been collected and published in a volume (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.), "at the request of, and purely to oblige, a large number of friendly readers." This reason for the book would have suggested, we should say, an edition "privately printed," and nothing in the letters themselves suggests a necessity beyond this. They are fair newspaper work, but nothing more than that.

One of F. C. Burnand's latest "happy thoughts" is to visit this country at an early date. He will doubtless find a warm welcome from the American people.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a fierce volume concerning England's policy in Egypt. They will publish immediately "Spoiling the Egyptians, a Tale of Shame, told from the British Blue-Books." By J. Seymour Keay. This is described as a narrative by a well-informed Englishman jealous for the honor of his country, throwing light upon the causes which have produced the present exceptional and complicated state of affairs in Egypt, and making clear some of the grounds for the bitter hatred of Europeans which found fatal expression in the massacres of Alexandria. "The story as given, and each statement of which is verified by reference to the official documents, constitutes one of the most fearful arraignments ever made against a Christian Nation."

Fords, Howard & Hurlbert, New York, announce that on October 14th they will resume the publication of *Plymouth Pulpit*, the weekly pamphlet edition of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermons.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, announce for publication during the autumn of 1882, numerous new books and new editions. Among these are the poems of Mr. Aldrich, already mentioned; an edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," with 16 illustrations by F. O. C. Darley; a new "Riverside Edition" of Hawthorne's works, complete in 12 volumes crown octavo, with bibliographical notes by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop; a new "Riverside Edition," also, of Shakespeare, in three volumes, edited by Richard Grant White; the two remaining volumes of Björnson's novels, "Captain Mansana," and "Magnhild;" additional biographies in the "American Statesman" series, of Andrew Jackson, John Randolph, James Monroe, Daniel Webster and Thomas Jefferson; other biographies, including one of J. Fenimore Cooper, by T. R. Lounsbury, Ole Bull, by his wife, and George Ripley, by O. B. Frothingham. There will be issued, likewise, Longfellow's tragedy of "Michael Angelo," a new volume by Robert Browning, Miss Phelps's new novel, "Doctor Zay," the "Letters of Lydia Maria Child," a new edition of Saxe's complete poems, another of the poetical works of Alice and Phoebe Cary, and one of Browning's poetry. A cheaper edition of Mr. Lansdell's work, "Through Siberia," is also announced.

Mr. Leland, whose efforts in the direction of establishing industrial art as a part of the public-school instruction have received attention in *THE AMERICAN*, will have an article in the October *Century*, on "Hand-work in Public Schools." The same issue is to contain two hitherto unpublished portraits of Lincoln. One of them, engraved by Cole, and the frontispiece of the number, is a copy of an ambrotype taken in Springfield, Illinois, in 1860, two days after Lincoln's nomination. The original, which was made in the presence of ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, is said to be a very remarkable picture, showing better than any other some of Mr. Lincoln's noblest qualities. The second portrait (probably the last ever made of him) is in remarkable contrast, showing the features of President Lincoln as they appeared a few weeks before his death.

The death is announced, in Scotland, in his 80th year, of Mr. James Murray, author of "The Maid of Galloway," a tale of Thrieve and Otterburn—a poem which some thirty years ago attracted considerable attention. The deceased, who lost his sight at the age of five years, was known as "the blind poet of Galloway."

A description of their visit to the Gold Coast of Africa is to be published in London by Captain Burton and Commander Cameron, under the title of "To the Gold Coast for Gold; or, Vingt Ans Après: a Personal Narrative."

An edition of Emerson's works in six volumes, is to be brought out, in London, by Macmillan & Co., for which Mr. John Morley is writing an introduction.

F. S. Drake's work on "The Indian Tribes of the United States" will shortly be brought out by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It will be illustrated by over 100 engravings on steel. About the same time will be brought out Morton McMichael's "Landlubber's Log of his Voyage Around Cape Horn," and "The Climate of America," a practical guide for physicians and invalids, by Provost Pepper and Dr. J. W. White.

Miss Alcott has prepared two new books for the holiday season, "Proverb Stories," and "An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving," to be published by Roberts Brothers.

Roberts Brothers are bringing out this season new editions of the works of several popular poets. Among these are Edwin Arnold's poems, Rossetti's, Keats's, Miss Ingelow's, Miss Rossetti's and Joaquin Miller's. They announce, also, "My Household of Pets," by Theophile Gautier, translated from the French by Susan Coolidge; "Art and Nature in Italy," by Eugene Benson; "The Wisdom of the Brahmin," a didactic poem translated from the German of Friedrich Rückert, by Charles T. Brooks; "Our Liberal Movement in Theology, Chiefly as Shown in Recollections of the History of Unitarianism in New England," by Joseph Henry Allen, Lecturer at Harvard University; "Sermons and Addresses," by Henry W. Bellows; and a number of other books.

Miss Woolson's novel, "Anne," has sold, it is announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, nearly 10,000 copies, and the demand shows no sign of abating. Her new story "For the Major," has been written for *Harper's Magazine*, and it is expected to be very popular. The principal personages in it are the old Major, the Major's wife, and their daughter Sara, the Major's little boy, and the clergyman of the village.

A translation of Professor Wilhelm Müller's "Political History of Modern Times," 1816-75, will be published by Harper & Brothers in the course of a few weeks. This is one of the most important historical works that have recently issued from the press in Germany, where it has been very favorably received. It is a narrative of the events which have taken place in Europe during the period which it covers (1816-75) viewed in their relation to, and their influence upon, the political condition of the peoples of European countries.

The October issue of *The Century* will contain a paper by General Francis A. Walker, on "The Growth of the United States," and in the November issue Miss Mary Hallock Foote will begin a story, in four or five parts, to be called "The Led-Horse Claim: A Romance of the Silver Mines." The same magazine announces that Henry James, Jr., has prepared for it a sketch called "The Point of View,"—a series of eight letters concerning America, its people, society, manners, politics, railways, etc.,—chiefly in contrast with the same features of European life; the whole lightly strung on a thread of fictitious characterization. The letters are written from different points of view, the writers including American ladies and gentlemen who have lived in Europe, a member of Parliament, and a member of the French Academy.

The London *Academy* hears from Russia that M. Nemirovich Danchenko will shortly publish a volume containing personal reminiscences of the late General M. D. Skobelev. During the campaign of 1877-78 he was attached to General Skobelev's division as correspondent of a Russian newspaper; and formed very intimate relations with him.

It is stated that Dr. Georg Brandes, the celebrated Danish author, will shortly return home from Berlin, where he has been residing for some years past. His fellow-countrymen have guaranteed him an income of 4,000 crowns for ten years, with the single stipulation that he shall deliver public lectures on literature at Copenhagen.

The Hungarian novelist, Moriz Jokai, is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in the time of the Crusades.

ART NOTES.

THE August number of *The Portfolio*, of London, Mr. Hamerton's art journal, in a paragraph referring to "a few notable pictures" from the last Paris Salon, "by American and English artists who have acquired a name in Paris," mentions that these "formed the attraction of the closing days at the Fine Art Society's Nelson Gallery." It concludes the paragraph as follows: "Two brothers—Americans—L. B. and A. W. Harrison, are respectively pupils of M. Cabanel and M. Gérôme. Both are realists, but of the two, the last named, Gérôme's pupil, shows the finer artistic fibre. He paints an urchin, lying prone at luxurious ease on the sand by the sea, building

'Castles in the Air,' after he has exhausted his childish invention over some fancy with sand-heaps, shells and feathers. This piece of nature study has the actuality of Bastien Lepage, without his repulsiveness. The lad is ragged and unkempt, but not sordid or hopeless. M. Cabanel's pupil achieves the effect of pure vertical sunlight on the white draperies of young girls returning, pensive and blissful, through the flowery meadows, after their first communion." It should be added, doubtless, to these friendly mentions by the London journal that the two Messrs. Harrison are Philadelphians. Last year, Mr. L. B. Harrison's picture in the Salon was purchased by the French Government, and an engraving of it published by Goupil, honors which were the occasion of a complimentary letter formally addressed to him by his fellow-members of the Philadelphia Sketch Club.

The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (Philadelphia), already briefly mentioned in *THE AMERICAN*, will open on Monday, October 23d, and continue until Saturday, December 9th, inclusive. The exhibition will include original paintings, drawings, sculptures, architectural designs or models, and engravings. Several prizes will be awarded, including the Mary Smith prize, \$100 to the best painting in oil or water color, by a resident Philadelphian lady artist; the Charles Toppa prizes, \$200 and \$100 each, to the two best pictures by students of the Academy who have worked regularly in its schools for at least two years. It is also announced that for the Annual Exhibition, in the autumn of 1883, a competition in historical painting has been provided for, with four prizes as follows:—1st, \$3,000; and 2d, 3d and 4th, respectively, gold, silver and bronze medals. The painting receiving the first prize will become the property of the Academy, and remain permanently in the Temple collection. For the present year's exhibition, renewed efforts have been made to secure the coöperation of American artists residing abroad, the success in this direction for two years past having been highly satisfactory, and the Academy has made liberal arrangements for securing the transportation of pictures, and their care or sale at the exhibition.

A very pleasing "Illustrated Catalogue of the Art Department, Tenth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1882," has been issued by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, under the patronage of the Art Committee. It reproduces 111 of the principal pictures, 82 of them being photo-engraved from sketches by the artists themselves, and gives a complete catalogue of the works that are displayed, there being 429 paintings in oil and water-color, 28 designs for illustration, 7 subjects in statuary, 7 exhibits in pottery, and 64 designs, etc., in architecture. Among the contributors to the exhibition are Mr. J. L. Claghorn, Mr. J. R. Claghorn, Mr. Henry G. Johnson, and Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Copies of the Catalogue may be had of the publishers. The Exhibition is now open, to continue until October 7th.

Attention is being called to the proposed exhibition of art in the National Bazaar which is to be held at Washington, in the rotunda of the capitol, from November 25th to December 3d, closing on the latter day. The Bazaar is designed to raise funds for the monument to General Garfield, for which some \$20,000 has already been collected by the committee appointed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Artists throughout the country are requested to send pictures and sculptures, and the suggestion is made that one piece should be given outright, the proceeds of its sale going to the monument fund. The board of direction sits at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Articles will be sent for and returned free of expense.

Bicknell's large "Battle of Lexington" is now shown at the exhibition of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute in Boston. The scene is on Lexington Common in the early morning. On the right the British troops advance, led by a mounted officer. The centre is occupied by a group of farmers, old and young. In the left foreground is a farmer mortally wounded; near him a wounded man, who still fights kneeling. One farmer advances before the group and aims at the mounted officer.

The Prussian Minister of Public Worship, Herr von Gossler, has been instructed to prepare a suitable measure to secure the preservation of monumental works of art and antiquities, particularly churches, castles, fortifications, ruins, and prehistoric remains, as well as pictures and coins. A return has been ordered to be made of the societies in the several provinces pursuing aims of a similar character.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Republican Convention of New Hampshire, on Tuesday, nominated Samuel W. Hale for Governor.

—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois met on the 7th inst., and nominated Alfred Orendorff, of Sangamon county, for State Treasurer, and Henry Raab, of St. Clair, for Superintendent of Education. The resolutions adopted express sympathy for the Irish people; demand a revision of the tariff, and oppose "sumptuary" and prohibitory legislation.

—The Greenback-Labor State Convention of Nebraska met on the 6th inst., in Lincoln. After some discussion it was resolved to adjourn until the 27th inst., and meet in joint convention at Hastings, with the Farmers' Alliance and Anti-Monopoly organization, to nominate a State ticket.

—Cholera prevails with great severity at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and on one day, recently, 175 deaths were reported. In Cochinchina, also, the cholera is raging.

—The earthquake on the Isthmus of Panama was a serious affair, and did more injury than was first reported. The damage in the city of Panama is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. In Aspinwall, several lives were lost. Connection between Aspinwall and Panama is broken, both by rail and telegraph.

—The Greenback State Convention of California has nominated a full State ticket, with Thomas J. McQuiddy for Governor.

—Difficulties have been existing for some time in the faculty of Union College, Schenectady, New York. The Trustees, at a meeting on the 8th inst., dismissed the charges against President Porter, "without reflection upon the Faculty, and in order to consider his fitness for the presidency." Subsequently, by a vote of 9 to 8, they "respectfully requested his resignation, under a conviction of the necessities of the College."

—Despatches from St. Petersburg and Shanghai report the settlement of the trouble between Japan and Corea, and between China and Japan, relative to Corea.

—A Greenback State Convention, in Colorado, has nominated George W. Way, for Governor, and other State officers.

—The Tariff Commissioners have abandoned their intention of going to the Pacific Coast. They expect to sit in St. Louis on September 18th and 19th, Nashville 21st, Chattanooga 22d, Atlanta 23d, Savannah 25th, Charleston 26th, Wilmington 27th, Richmond 28th, Baltimore 29th and 30th, and at Philadelphia on October 2d.

—The yellow-fever reports from the cities on the lower Rio Grande, last week, showed the abatement of the disease at Matamoras, but that it still prevailed severely at Brownsville, where there were 426 new cases and 22 deaths for the week, making 1,539 cases and 88 deaths since the beginning of the epidemic. At Pensacola there were 39 cases and 5 deaths last week.

—Commander Pearson, of the Wachusett, reports to the Navy Department from Fort Wrangel, under date of August 15th, that "quiet and good order" prevail in Alaska, "and he knows of no reason to expect any change." The reports of disorder sometime ago, he says, "were all untrue, and gotten up in the interest of trading companies, who desired the continued presence of a vessel-of-war in that quarter."

—Accounts of the ravages of the recent cyclone in Florida show that, besides destroying and damaging the crops and other property, it caused loss of life. The greatest fury of the storm was felt on Sunday morning, when a tornado was experienced. At Quincy, five persons, all colored, were killed; at Darbyville, 25 miles east of Jacksonville, one man was killed and five others injured, and many hogs and cattle were killed. At Tallahassee many buildings were unroofed.

—Returns from 358 towns in Maine give Robie 66,424, and Plaisted, 56,680; scattering, 1,327. Robie's plurality, 9,744. The Portland *Advertiser*, from the latest returns, estimates the House of Representatives will stand: Republican, 102; Fusion, 48. Last year it stood: Republican, 84; Fusion, 67.

—Official returns from 61 counties of Arkansas show the vote for Governor to be: Berry (Democrat), 75,940; Slack (Republican), 39,947; Garland (Greenbacker), 8,271. Eleven counties are to be heard from, "which may reduce Berry's majority a few hundreds." The Senate will stand: Democrats, 28; Opposition, 3. House: Democrats, 73; Opposition, 18.

—The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, on Wednesday, nominated Martin V. B. Edgerly for Governor.

—The Republican State Convention of South Carolina, at Columbia, Wednesday, endorsed the Greenback State ticket, "in the interest of a free ballot and a fair count," but repudiated the Greenback platform. A resolution was also adopted endorsing B. S. Cash, the independent candidate for Congress in the 5th district.

—It is considered that the strike of the iron-workers, in Pittsburg, is ended. At a meeting of finishers held on Wednesday, 200 delegates, representing 35 mills and 5000 men, being present, it was decided that "the time had arrived to terminate the strike. The sentiment was nearly unanimous that, if the puddlers did not agree to accept the old scale, the finishers would withdraw from the Amalgamated Association and form a society of their own."

DRIFT.

—The *American Engineering Journal* records a curious fact, which throws some light on the growth of coral. A French man-of-war, on passing a reef of the Gambier Islands, rubbed upon it. After a cruise in the Pacific for nine weeks, a fine mass of coral was found growing on the sheathing of the ship, having a diameter of nine inches and a weight of two pounds and a half.

—A society has been formed, says the London *Athenaeum*, to publish a quarterly work devoted to the costumes of all nations and peoples. Among the members who have already joined are Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. G. Boughton, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Mr. Louis Fagan, Mr. E. W. Godwin, Mr. J. E. Linton, Baron de Casson, and Mr. Wills. The curators of the museums and libraries of St. Petersburg, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Naples, and other cities have undertaken to help the "Costume Society" in all possible ways. Each print or chromo-lithograph will be accompanied by explanatory letterpress.

—The English journals relate the story of a lively contest at a recent book sale at Sheffield for a copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's "Compleate Angler." The bidding started at five guineas and was continued to fifteen guineas, when the dealers gave it up. Then Mr. E. S. Atkins and Mr. W. H. Watson went at it with fearful and wonderful energy, the scene being highly exciting. Mr. Watson left off at twenty-nine and a half guineas, and Mr. Atkins became the purchaser at thirty guineas. At the present time a copy of this rare book is on sale in the metropolis, the price demanded being £52.

—The Dutch Literary Society (Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde) passed a resolution at its last general meeting to present the Government of the Transvaal Republic with a complete library of Dutch books, for the purpose of assisting the study of the Dutch language and preventing a preponderance of English.

—Justice has now been done, in France, a London journal says, to Mr. Browning's spirited poem "Hervé Riel." Dr. James Darmesteter has in *Le Parlement* of August 15th, given an article of over four columns to an account of Mr. Browning and the Browning Society, a translation of "Hervé Riel," a statement of the historical facts on which Mr. Browning founded his poem, and a feeling appreciation of the generous spirit in which the English poet came forward at the time of France's greatest despondency after the German War to show her what she had forgotten, the heroism and the true nobility of the poor Breton pilot who in 1692 saved the remnant of her fleet from England's grasp; to remind her that in her workers, not in her emperors, lay her future strength; and to hold out a helping hand to feed her poor distressed. The *Parlement* article is written with the grace and distinction of style that characterize all Dr. Darmesteter's work. He calls on his countrymen to set up a statue of Hervé Riel on the banks of the Rance, in front of the tower of Solidor, not only to remind France of the Croisic pilot's own noble unselfish act, but also of her thousands like him who have suffered and died, and who suffer and die, without word said.

—A letter addressed to the London *Times* contains melancholy information for lovers of French wines. It says: "In the majority of the vineyards the phylloxera has the field pretty much to itself. Submersion is a remedy, provided that the soil is covered with water to a depth of eight inches for at least forty-five days, and the process is repeated every year. But submersion can only be applied to vineyards in particular situations, and it does not suit all kinds of vines. Insecticides will do something, but if insecticides were universally applied, the average cost of wine would be nearly quadrupled. The grafting of the old vines on American stocks is but an uncertain prevention. In some cases it seems to answer; in others those who have tried it complain that it brings mildew and alters the character of the wine. Even where it does well it remains to be seen whether the immunity attributed to the American stock is more than temporary. It has been suggested that the vine in France is suffering from old age, and from the increasing dryness of the soil consequent on the destruction of forests; and that the only cure will be to renew the vineyards completely by planting them with seedlings. But a remedy of this kind, from the wine-drinker's point of view, may be almost as bad as the disease. To bring the grapes picked from these seedlings to the perfection of those grown on the old plants can hardly fail to require time; and in the interval he will have to put up with very inferior liquor, or to avail himself of the ingenuity which converts the rough wines of Italy and Spain into claret of any name and vintage that the buyer fancies."

COMMUNICATIONS.

PROHIBITION AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE strongest argument urged against the prohibition of traffic in alcoholic beverages is that it would contravene the rights of citizens to vend and to use such beverages. The argument is plausible, and naturally has great force in a country whose best citizens are not only jealous of their own rights, but extremely cautious not to invade those of others. And yet the argument is a fallacy, because it is based on false premises.

To understand the question, it is necessary to discriminate between natural and civil rights. The former relate only to the individual and his welfare, while the latter relate to the community. The former are the rights of individuals, as individuals without reference to others—without reference to a community composed of individuals of diverse interests, while the latter are rights of citizenship, or membership of and in a community. Natural and civil rights are not coexistent, for the latter supplant the former in the organization of a government. True, some of the former survive, but they are transformed into civil rights by being more or less modified to subserve the interests of the community, while some of them are entirely annulled or abrogated, also to subserve the interests of the community.

A community requires a government, and at the very threshold of government—as the very first step in any essay to organize a government, individuals merge into a community by surrendering some of their individuality—relinquishing their natural rights and receiving in lieu thereof civil rights, ordained or created by the community as the basis of citizenship. Inasmuch as the thoughts, the predilections, the desires, the purposes of the individuals constituting any community cannot be the product of a single mind, or fashioned in one mould, to constitute a community there must be compromises and concessions, and these are surrenders of individuality—relinquishments of natural rights. However limited in number the community be, the above holds. Even in the holiest of communities on earth, that of husband and wife, there must be concession, and a degree of surrender of natural rights on the part of one individual, or better on the part of both, if there is to be the harmony that is the essential, basic element of *real community*.

Hence, natural and civil rights are not the same or coextensive, or even coexistent—the latter supplant the former in the creation of a community. To illustrate, a man has the natural right to dress as his individual taste may dictate, even to the extent of going in the supposed Adamite garb of an *apron* of fig-leaves, while his civil rights allow no such extreme latitude of individual choice. But, in the matter of food and drink, he has not the natural right to eat or drink aught that will destroy even his physical life, much less what will ruin his mind, curse his soul, and demonize his spiritual nature—annihilating his true manhood.

Now, it is obvious that civil law controls each citizen (and each denizen) in the matter of dress, insofar as it requires him to regard the requirements of the community by wearing sufficient apparel to satisfy the general conception of decency. So, too, civil law reaffirms and supplements natural law in respect to food and drink by interdicting, or stringently restraining, the sale of arsenic, strychnine, and other acknowledged poisons.

Nay, more! and now we come to the very question under direct consideration: civil law actually establishes the essential, foundation principle of the Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic products as beverages, by prescribing conditions for such manufacture and sale. There is not a single principle involved in Prohibition that is not affirmed in license or other restrictive laws. In a license law, the community annuls the natural right to vend alcoholic beverages, and creates and offers to each citizen the civil right to vend the same on certain prescribed conditions. In Prohibition, the community equally annuls the same natural right, but does not create, and therefore does not tender the civil right. Civil rights do not exist *per se*, but are created by the community—in the license, the community creates the civil right of selling alcoholic beverages, which it tenders for a price; in Prohibition, the community abrogates no civil right—it simply creates no such right, and none therefore exists.

If it be replied—that license places the Alcohol Traffic on the same footing as all commercial trading, because all must contribute to the public treasury in the form of specific tax, we simply deny such a statement, and refer the reader to the respective laws, which will sufficiently prove that the community places Alcohol Traffic upon an entirely different basis from all other trade. And this is a manifest wrong, for, if such traffic be right in itself, it should stand upon the same base as traffic in flour or sugar

or cloth, but, if it be intrinsically wrong, it should be prohibited absolutely, unconditionally.

In conclusion: Let it be remembered, as above declared, civil rights exist only when legally created by the community, and, therefore, *Prohibition contravenes no civil right whatever.*

Philadelphia, September 12.

J. HARNED MORRIS.

THE "FEELING SYSTEM" AND ITS OBJECTIONS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:—

I NOTICED in your issue of the 19th ult., a short article on the increase of the feeling system in this country. When I read it I was glad to have the attention of your readers called to a subject which is well worth notice. The mischief, not to say evil, of giving gratuities to waiters, porters, drivers and railroad officials, I thought would suggest itself. But a letter, written by a correspondent from Germany, and published only yesterday in a Boston paper, makes me think that a few words concerning this subject will not be out of place.

The writer naively tells us how, on a train, he met a German who had lived in America, and who kindly initiated him into the feeling system. Moreover, the writer says that he "thanked the gentleman for his advice, and promised to profit by it."

Now, the momentary "profit" derived from giving fees I will not deny; for there can be no doubt about this, that a man who is willing to give the conductor of a train a "mark" for the purpose of obtaining a compartment to himself, travels more comfortably than others, that is to say, if his conscience allows him not to think of the "others" who, for want of money, or because they object to feeling on principle, are shut up by the conductor in a narrower space than is proper or just, simply in order that one or a few, with a fuller purse and a slenderer conscience may enjoy special privileges. The same may be said of almost all kinds of feeling, with the exception, perhaps, of some rare cases in which the receiver has no regular pay from his employer, and depends entirely on the generosity of the traveller. This is sometimes the case with waiters and menial servants in French restaurants and German hotels.

But it may be objected that everybody has a right to use his money as he pleases, and to secure special privileges when he can, just as when one secures a reserved seat at a concert. To those who insist upon using their money, first, midst and last, for their own immediate benefit, and without regard to the influence such use has upon others, I have nothing to say. But those who think that the case of securing a reserved seat at a concert is analogous to that of securing a special compartment in a train by means of bribing the conductor—and many do think so—ought to be reminded that in the concert they secure what no one else can, and no reasonable person will, claim unless he is willing to pay an extra price, while on the train they secure part of the comfort which some one else can claim, and but for a venal conductor and a thoughtless or selfish fellow-passenger, would enjoy without being willing to pay an extra price.

It is evident, then, that the effect of the feeling system upon at least two parties concerned in it, the giver of the fee and his fellow traveller, is in the end anything but wholesome. But there is a third party in it, the conductor, or waiter, or porter, who, as it would seem at first sight, might be benefited by it. Yet, who that has been abroad and has not shrunk from and pitied the cringing, fawning fellows who hover about every station, restaurant and hotel, and who have forgotten how to do their duty without a "pour boire" or a "trinkgeld"? Let any one who has seen the like, and thought about it, consider how much self-respect there can be left in such fellows, and whether the feeling system has not had much to do with destroying that self-respect, and whether we are not better off with servants and officials who depend upon their regular pay entirely, and discharge their duty equally well toward everybody because no body bribes them to be partial?

H. C. B.

Cambridge, Mass., September 9.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, September 14.

IN the Philadelphia stock markets the prices of certain prominent railway shares have made a considerable advance, and for the week past, under these and similar influences, the course of prices generally has been decidedly improved. Lehigh Valley Railroad has made an important rise on account of the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 8, instead of 6, per cent., and Northern Pacific preferred rose to par, and even a fraction above it, on the expectation that a dividend in cash would be declared yesterday. This expectation being disappointed, however, (the dividend being in scrip,) prices fell off somewhat, and the general market was weakened. The size of the wheat crop is now so well ascertained that estimates are confidently made as to the number of bushels it will yield, and the Agricultural Department places it at 520,000,000. The exports of grain and provisions, at least those from New York, do not yet show an increase; on the contrary, the total exports, (exclusive of specie,) from that port for the week ending September 12, were \$6,660,613, against \$7,047,356 for the corresponding week of last year. So far, the weather remains favorable for maturing corn, but confidence as to the size of the crop seems to be moderately expressed, and in the West it is remarked that substitutes for corn for fattening hogs are now proposed, notably oats, the yield of which is probably the largest ever known in this country.

The closing prices, (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, were as follows: Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 22½; Northern Pacific, 52½; ditto, preferred, 99¾; Pennsylvania, 64¾; Philadelphia and Erie, 21; Lehigh Valley, 66¾; North Pennsylvania, 65; Northern Central, 56; Philadelphia and Reading, 32¾; Lehigh Navigation, 44¾; Huntingdon and Broad Top, 16. The market at the close was officially quoted "unsettled."

The following were the closing prices of leading stocks, in the New York market, yesterday:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 147¾; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 166; Canada Southern, 64¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Colorado Coal, 43; Columbus, C. and I. C., 13½; Delaware and Hudson, 116¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 147¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 58¾; Erie and Western, 41; East Tennessee, 11; East Tennessee, preferred, 18; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 47; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 90¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 46¾; Kansas and Texas, 39¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 113¾; Louisville and Nashville, 73¾; Michigan Central, 102½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 125¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 143; Mobile and Ohio, 23; Manhattan Railway, 53; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 91; Missouri Pacific, 111¼; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 57; Memphis and Charleston, 54; New York Central, 135¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 41¾; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 58¾; New York, Ontario and Western, 27½; New Jersey Central, 79½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 60¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 38½; Ohio Central, 18½; Pacific Mail, 44½; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 36; Rochester and Pittsburg, 26¼; Richmond and Danville, 115; St. Paul and Omaha, 53; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 111¾; Texas Pacific, 50¾; Union Pacific, 113¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 38; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 69; Western Union, 91¾.

The banks of New York city, in their statement on Saturday last, showed a very considerable further decrease (\$1,726,250) in their surplus reserve, so that they held \$1,882,275 less than the legal requirement. The principal items in the statement compared with those of the previous week were as follows:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Differences.
Loans,	\$332,359,500	\$329,907,700	Dec. \$2,451,800
Specie,	54,241,900	51,553,100	Dec. 2,688,800
Legal tenders,	22,840,400	22,361,500	Dec. 478,900
Deposits,	308,953,300	303,187,500	Dec. 5,765,800
Circulation,	18,292,100	18,320,700	Inc. 28,600

The Philadelphia banks showed an increase in their reserve. Their statement included the following principal items:

	September 2.	September 9.	Differences.
Loans,	\$77,937,513	\$78,654,763	Inc. \$717,250
Reserve,	19,328,892	19,708,910	Inc. 380,018
Due from Banks,	5,197,585	4,706,034	Dec. 491,551
Due to Banks,	15,343,237	15,048,384	Dec. 294,853
Deposits,	55,167,946	55,693,435	Inc. 525,489
Circulation,	9,503,170	9,590,470	Inc. 87,300
Clearings,	46,574,530	46,442,590	Dec. 104,940
Balances,	6,851,522	6,527,893	Dec. 323,629

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in New York yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101½	101¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	113¾	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	113¾	113¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119¾	119¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	120¾	120¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	131	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	131½	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	133	

The export of specie from New York, last week, amounted to only \$107,000,—the whole of it being silver bars, and sent to London. There was a specie import movement of \$28,311.

The exports during the month of August from New York amounted to \$36,078,918, or exclusive of specie, \$33,361,491, against \$36,186,699 and \$35,218,960 respectively in August, 1881. The total imports during August amounted to \$45,313,548, against \$48,166,881 last year, but included in last year's figures was \$5,287,804 specie, while the specie imports in the last month were only \$469,051. New York's exports for eight months, excluding specie, were \$220,992,476, a decrease of \$31,946,498. The specie exports for eight months were \$44,209,859.

Some important changes have just occurred in the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, consequent upon the resignation of Mr. A. J. Cassatt from his place of Vice-President. This was accepted by the Board of Directors yesterday, and the following appointments, chiefly promotions, were made: First vice-president, Edmund Smith; second vice-president, Frank Thomson; third vice-president, J. N. DuBarry; fourth vice-president, John P. Green; general manager, Charles E. Pugh, and general superintendent, S. M. Prevost.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's gross earnings last month were \$2,851,891.54, the largest in the Company's history. About 103 locomotives and a large number of box, coal, live-stock and other cars have lately been added to the equipment.

The 115th call for \$16,000,000 extended bonds matured on Wednesday, but \$6,953,850 had already been redeemed under Secretary Folger's order. Redemptions under the other calls to date are: Under the 109th call, \$4,795,300; under the 110th call, \$4,573,550; under the 111th call, \$4,710,200; under the 112th call, \$13,338,300; under the 113th call, \$10,514,450; under the 114th call, \$13,056,050.

The Comptroller of the city of New York has presented his annual report to the Mayor. He says the total assessed valuation of that city is \$1,233,476,398, an increase of \$47,528,299 since last year. The net city debt is \$97,503,308. The total amount to be raised by taxation for the current year is \$27,700,000, against a levy of \$31,071,840 last year. He thinks a tax rate of \$2.25 sufficient for the current year. Last year's rate was \$2.62.

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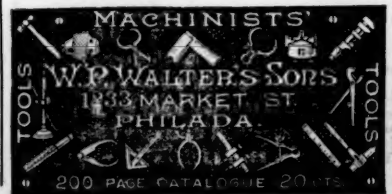
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